



SAR EVALUATION REPORT

Applicant Name:

Medtronic Monitoring, Inc.
8200 Coral Sea Street NE
MVS11
Mounds View, MN 55112
United States

Date of Testing:

02/13/15 and 04/22/15

Test Site/Location:

PCTEST Lab, Columbia, MD, USA

Document Serial No.:

0Y1504210777.XOH

FCC ID:**XOH-ZLINK2****APPLICANT:****MEDTRONIC MONITORING, INC.**
DUT Type:

Wireless Module

Application Type:

Class II Permissive Change

FCC Rule Part(s):

CFR §2.1093

Model(s):

zLink

Permissive Change(s):

See FCC Change Document

Equipment Class	Band & Mode	Tx Frequency	SAR
			1 gm Body-Worn (W/kg)
PCB	Cell. CDMA/EVDO	824.70 - 848.31 MHz	1.42
PCB	PCS CDMA/EVDO	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz	1.14
Simultaneous SAR per KDB 690783 D01v01r03:			1.51

This wireless portable device has been shown to be capable of compliance for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) for uncontrolled environment/general population exposure limits specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and has been tested in accordance with the measurement procedures specified in Section 1.6 of this report; for North American frequency bands only.

I attest to the accuracy of data. All measurements reported herein were performed by me or were made under my supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I assume full responsibility for the completeness of these measurements and vouch for the qualifications of all persons taking them. Test results reported herein relate only to the item(s) tested.

Randy Ortanez
President



The SAR Tick is an initiative of the Mobile Manufacturers Forum (MMF). While a product may be considered eligible, use of the SAR Tick logo requires an agreement with the MMF. Further details can be obtained by emailing: sartick@mmfai.info.

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1 DEVICE UNDER TEST

1.1 Device Overview

Band & Mode	Operating Modes	Tx Frequency
Cell. CDMA/EVDO	Data	824.70 - 848.31 MHz
PCS CDMA/EVDO	Data	1851.25 - 1908.75 MHz

Note: Only the above operations for this ID are addressed in this filing

1.2 Nominal and Maximum Output Power Specifications

This device operates using the following maximum and nominal output power specifications. SAR values were scaled to the maximum allowed power to determine compliance per KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.

Mode / Band	Modulated Average (dBm)	
Cell. CDMA/EVDO	Maximum	23.0
	Nominal	22.5
PCS CDMA/EVDO	Maximum	23.5
	Nominal	23.0

1.3 DUT Antenna Locations

A diagram showing the location of the device antennas can be found in Appendix F.

1.4 Simultaneous Transmission Capabilities

According to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D05v01, transmitters are considered to be transmitting simultaneously when there is overlapping transmission, with the exception of transmissions during network hand-offs with maximum hand-off duration less than 30 seconds. This device contains BT transmitter XOH-PIIX2 and can transmit simultaneously with this transmitter.

This device contains multiple transmitters that may operate simultaneously, and therefore requires a simultaneous transmission analysis according to FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 3) procedures.

Table 1-1
Simultaneous Transmission Scenarios

No.	Capable Transmit Configuration	Body-Worn
1	CDMA/EVDO data + 2.4 GHz Bluetooth	Yes

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1.5 Power Reduction for SAR

There is no power reduction used for any band mode implemented in this device for SAR purposes.

1.6 Guidance Applied

- FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03 (2G/3G)
- FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 (General SAR Guidance)
- FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01r03, D02v01r01 (SAR Measurements up to 6 GHz)

1.7 Device Serial Numbers

Several samples were used with identical hardware to support SAR testing. The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.

Mode	Serial Number
Cell. CDMA/EVDO	990002188088593
PCS CDMA/EVDO	990002188088593

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2 INTRODUCTION

The FCC and Industry Canada have adopted the guidelines for evaluating the environmental effects of radio frequency (RF) radiation in ET Docket 93-62 on Aug. 6, 1996 and Health Canada Safety Code 6 to protect the public and workers from the potential hazards of RF emissions due to FCC-regulated portable devices. [1]

The safety limits used for the environmental evaluation measurements are based on the criteria published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for localized specific absorption rate (SAR) in IEEE/ANSI C95.1-1992 Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz [3] and Health Canada RF Exposure Guidelines Safety Code 6 [22]. The measurement procedure described in IEEE/ANSI C95.3-2002 Recommended Practice for the Measurement of Potentially Hazardous Electromagnetic Fields - RF and Microwave [4] is used for guidance in measuring the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) due to the RF radiation exposure from the Equipment Under Test (EUT). These criteria for SAR evaluation are similar to those recommended by the International Committee for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," Report No. Vol 74. SAR is a measure of the rate of energy absorption due to exposure to an RF transmitting source. SAR values have been related to threshold levels for potential biological hazards.

2.1 SAR Definition

Specific Absorption Rate is defined as the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dU) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dV) of a given density (ρ). It is also defined as the rate of RF energy absorption per unit mass at a point in an absorbing body (see Equation 2-1).

**Equation 2-1
SAR Mathematical Equation**

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dU}{\rho dV} \right)$$

SAR is expressed in units of Watts per Kilogram (W/kg).

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma \cdot E^2}{\rho}$$

where:

σ = conductivity of the tissue-simulating material (S/m)

ρ = mass density of the tissue-simulating material (kg/m³)

E = Total RMS electric field strength (V/m)

NOTE: The primary factors that control rate of energy absorption were found to be the wavelength of the incident field in relation to the dimensions and geometry of the irradiated organism, the orientation of the organism in relation to the polarity of field vectors, the presence of reflecting surfaces, and whether conductive contact is made by the organism with a ground plane.[6]

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3 DOSIMETRIC ASSESSMENT

3.1 Measurement Procedure

The evaluation was performed using the following procedure compliant to FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 and IEEE 1528-2013:

1. The SAR distribution at the exposed side of the head or body was measured at a distance no greater than 5.0 mm from the inner surface of the shell. The area covered the entire dimension of the device-head and body interface and the horizontal grid resolution was determined per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013.
2. The point SAR measurement was taken at the maximum SAR region determined from Step 1 to enable the monitoring of SAR fluctuations/drifts during the 1g/10g cube evaluation. SAR at this fixed point was measured and used as a reference value.
3. Based on the area scan data, the peak of the region with maximum SAR was determined by spline interpolation. Around this point, a volume was assessed according to the measurement resolution and volume size requirements of FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 (See Table 3-1) and IEEE 1528-2013. On the basis of this data set, the spatial peak SAR value was evaluated with the following procedure (see references or the DASY manual online for more details):
 - a. SAR values at the inner surface of the phantom are extrapolated from the measured values along the line away from the surface with spacing no greater than that in Table 3-1. The extrapolation was based on a least-squares algorithm. A polynomial of the fourth order was calculated through the points in the z-axis (normal to the phantom shell).
 - b. After the maximum interpolated values were calculated between the points in the cube, the SAR was averaged over the spatial volume (1g or 10g) using a 3D-Spline interpolation algorithm. The 3D-spline is composed of three one-dimensional splines with the “Not a knot” condition (in x, y, and z directions). The volume was then integrated with the trapezoidal algorithm. One thousand points ($10 \times 10 \times 10$) were obtained through interpolation, in order to calculate the averaged SAR.
 - c. All neighboring volumes were evaluated until no neighboring volume with a higher average value was found.
4. The SAR reference value, at the same location as step 2, was re-measured after the zoom scan was complete to calculate the SAR drift. If the drift deviated by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements were repeated.

Table 3-1
Area and Zoom Scan Resolutions per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01*

Frequency	Maximum Area Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{area}, \Delta y_{area}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Resolution (mm) ($\Delta x_{zoom}, \Delta y_{zoom}$)	Maximum Zoom Scan Spatial Resolution (mm)			Minimum Zoom Scan Volume (mm) (x,y,z)
			Uniform Grid		Graded Grid	
			$\Delta z_{zoom}(n)$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(1)*$	$\Delta z_{zoom}(n>1)*$	
≤ 2 GHz	≤ 15	≤ 8	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
2-3 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 30
3-4 GHz	≤ 12	≤ 5	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 28
4-5 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 3	≤ 2.5	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 25
5-6 GHz	≤ 10	≤ 4	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 1.5* $\Delta z_{zoom}(n-1)$	≥ 22

*Also compliant to IEEE 1528-2013 Table 6

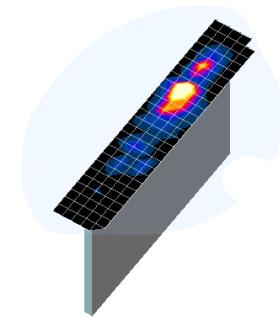


Figure 3-1
Sample SAR Area Scan

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4 TEST CONFIGURATION POSITIONS FOR HANDSETS

4.1 Device Holder

The device holder is made out of low-loss POM material having the following dielectric parameters: relative permittivity $\epsilon = 3$ and loss tangent $\delta = 0.02$.

4.2 Body-Worn Exposure Configurations

For devices that are carried next to the body such as a shoulder, waist or chest-worn transmitters, SAR compliance is tested with the accessories, including headsets and microphones, attached to the device and positioned against a flat phantom in a normal use configuration.

The device holster is included with the device and is expected to be used at all times when the device is worn in use. This device was tested for body back side with the holster touching. The device holster is included with the device and must to be used at all times with the screen installed outward when the device in use, per the manufacturer's guidance."

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5 RF EXPOSURE LIMITS

5.1 Uncontrolled Environment

UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

5.2 Controlled Environment

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. This exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Table 5-1
SAR Human Exposure Specified in ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 and Health Canada Safety Code 6

HUMAN EXPOSURE LIMITS		
	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>General Population</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)	CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT <i>Occupational</i> (W/kg) or (mW/g)
Peak Spatial Average SAR Head	1.6	8.0
Whole Body SAR	0.08	0.4
Peak Spatial Average SAR Hands, Feet, Ankle, Wrists, etc.	4.0	20

1. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 1 gram of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.
2. The Spatial Average value of the SAR averaged over the whole body.
3. The Spatial Peak value of the SAR averaged over any 10 grams of tissue (defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube) and over the appropriate averaging time.

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6 FCC MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

Power measurements for licensed transmitters are performed using a base station simulator under digital average power.

6.1 Measured and Reported SAR

Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, when SAR is not measured at the maximum power level allowed for production units, the results must be scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit according to the power applied to the individual channels tested to determine compliance. For simultaneous transmission, the measured aggregate SAR must be scaled according to the sum of the differences between the maximum tune-up tolerance and actual power used to test each transmitter. When SAR is measured at or scaled to the maximum tune-up tolerance limit, the results are referred to as *reported* SAR. The highest *reported* SAR results are identified on the grant of equipment authorization according to procedures in KDB 690783 D01v01r02.

6.2 3G SAR Test Reduction Procedure

In FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03, certain transmission modes within a frequency band and wireless mode evaluated for SAR are defined as primary modes. The equivalent modes considered for SAR test reduction are denoted as secondary modes. When the maximum output power including tune-up tolerance specified for production units in a secondary mode is ≤ 0.25 dB higher than the primary mode or when the highest reported SAR of the primary mode, scaled by the ratio of specified maximum output power and tune-up tolerance of secondary to primary mode, is ≤ 1.2 W/kg, SAR measurements are not required for the secondary mode. These criteria are referred to as the 3G SAR test reduction procedure. When the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is not satisfied, SAR measurements are additionally required for the secondary mode.

6.3 Procedures Used to Establish RF Signal for SAR

The following procedures are according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03 “3G SAR Measurement Procedures.”

The device is placed into a simulated call using a base station simulator in a RF shielded chamber. Establishing connections in this manner ensure a consistent means for testing SAR and are recommended for evaluating SAR [4]. Devices under test are evaluated prior to testing, with a fully charged battery and were configured to operate at maximum output power. In order to verify that the device is tested throughout the SAR test at maximum output power, the SAR measurement system measures a “point SAR” at an arbitrary reference point at the start and end of the 1 gram SAR evaluation, to assess for any power drifts during the evaluation. If the power drift deviates by more than 5%, the SAR test and drift measurements are repeated.

6.4 SAR Measurement Conditions for CDMA2000

The following procedures were performed according to FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03 “3G SAR Measurement Procedures.”

6.4.1 Output Power Verification

See 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E as recommended by FCC KDB Publication 941225 D01v03 “3G SAR Measurement Procedures.” Maximum output power is verified on the High, Middle and Low

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channels according to procedures in section 4.4.5.2 of 3GPP2 C.S0011/TIA-98-E. SO55 tests were measured with power control bits in the “All Up” condition.

1. If the mobile station (MS) supports Reverse TCH RC 1 and Forward TCH RC 1, set up a call using Fundamental Channel Test Mode 1 (RC=1/1) with 9600 bps data rate only.
2. Under RC1, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-1, Table 6-1 parameters were applied.
3. If the MS supports the RC 3 Reverse FCH, RC3 Reverse SCH₀ and demodulation of RC 3,4, or 5, set up a call using Supplemental Channel Test Mode 3 (RC 3/3) with 9600 bps Fundamental Channel and 9600 bps SCH0 data rate.
4. Under RC3, C.S0011 Table 4.4.5.2-2, Table 6-2 was applied.

**Table 6-1
Parameters for Max. Power for RC1**

Parameter	Units	Value
I _{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-104
Pilot E _c I _{or}	dB	-7
Traffic E _c I _{or}	dB	-7.4

**Table 6-2
Parameters for Max. Power for RC3**

Parameter	Units	Value
I _{or}	dBm/1.23 MHz	-86
Pilot E _c I _{or}	dB	-7
Traffic E _c I _{or}	dB	-7.4

5. FCHs were configured at full rate for maximum SAR with “All Up” power control bits.

6.4.2 Body SAR Measurements for Data Devices

Body SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0. The 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to Rev. A, Subtype 2 Physical layer configuration, with Rev. 0 as the primary mode; otherwise, SAR is measured for Rev. A using the highest reported SAR configuration for body exposure in Rev. 0. The AT is tested with a Reverse Data Channel rate of 153.6 kbps in Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations; and a Reverse Data Channel payload size of 4096 bits and Termination Target of 16 slots in Subtype 2 Physical Layer configurations.

For Ev-Do data devices that also support 1x RTT voice and/or data operations, the 3G SAR test reduction procedure is applied to 1x RTT RC3 and RC1 with Ev-Do Rev. 0 and Rev. A as the respective primary modes.

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7 RF CONDUCTED POWERS

7.1 CDMA Conducted Powers

Band	Channel	Rule Part	Frequency	TDSO SO32 [dBm]	1x EvDO Rev. 0 [dBm]
	F-RC		MHz	FCH+SCH	(RTAP)
Cellular	1013	22H	824.7	22.70	22.40
	384	22H	836.52	22.50	22.20
	777	22H	848.31	22.40	22.10
PCS	25	24E	1851.25	23.40	23.00
	600	24E	1880	23.10	22.80
	1175	24E	1908.75	22.10	21.60

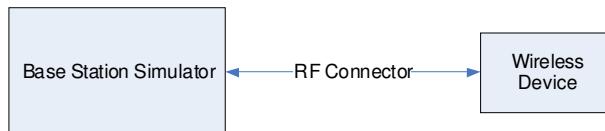


Figure 7-1
Power Measurement Setup

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8 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

8.1 Tissue Verification

Table 8-1
Measured Tissue Properties

Calibrated for Tests Performed on:	Tissue Type	Tissue Temp During Calibration (°C)	Measured Frequency (MHz)	Measured Conductivity, σ (S/m)	Measured Dielectric Constant, ϵ	TARGET Conductivity, σ (S/m)	TARGET Dielectric Constant, ϵ	%dev σ	%dev ϵ
4/22/2015	835B	21.7	820	0.990	54.599	0.969	55.258	2.17%	-1.19%
			835	1.003	54.467	0.970	55.200	3.40%	-1.33%
			850	1.016	54.308	0.988	55.154	2.83%	-1.53%
2/13/2015	1900B	20.9	1850	1.520	52.649	1.520	53.300	0.00%	-1.22%
			1880	1.553	52.549	1.520	53.300	2.17%	-1.41%
			1910	1.586	52.402	1.520	53.300	4.34%	-1.68%

The above measured tissue parameters were used in the DASY software. The DASY software was used to perform interpolation to determine the dielectric parameters at the SAR test device frequencies (per KDB Publication 865664 and IEEE 1528-2013 6.6.1.2). The tissue parameters listed in the SAR test plots may slightly differ from the table above due to significant digit rounding in the software.

8.2 Test System Verification

Prior to SAR assessment, the system is verified to $\pm 10\%$ of the SAR measurement on the reference dipole at the time of calibration by the calibration facility. Full system validation status and result summary can be found in Appendix E.

Table 8-2
System Verification Results

System Verification TARGET & MEASURED												
SAR System #	Tissue Frequency (MHz)	Tissue Type	Date:	Amb. Temp (°C)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Input Power (W)	Dipole SN	Probe SN	Measured SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Target SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	1 W Normalized SAR _{1g} (W/kg)	Deviation _{1g} (%)
C	835	BODY	04/22/2015	21.8	21.7	0.100	4d132	3333	0.941	9.140	9.410	2.95%
A	1900	BODY	02/13/2015	22.8	21.3	0.100	5d141	3331	4.200	40.600	42.000	3.45%

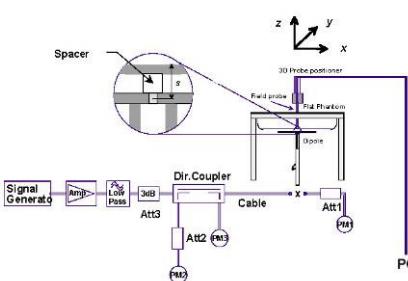


Figure 8-1
System Verification Setup Diagram



Figure 8-2
System Verification Setup Photo

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9 SAR DATA SUMMARY

9.1 Standalone Body SAR Data

**Table 9-1
CDMA Body-Worn SAR Data**

MEASUREMENT RESULTS														
FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Maximum Allowed Power [dBm]	Conducted Power [dBm]	Power Drift [dB]	Spacing	Device Serial Number	Duty Cycle	Side	SAR (1g)	Scaling Factor	Scaled SAR (1g)	Plot #
MHz	Ch.										(W/kg)	(W/kg)	(W/kg)	
824.70	1013	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.0	22.40	-0.04	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	1.240	1.148	1.424	A1
836.52	384	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.0	22.20	-0.07	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	1.070	1.202	1.286	
848.31	777	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.0	22.10	-0.13	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	1.090	1.230	1.341	
824.70	1013	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.0	22.40	0.05	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	1.200	1.148	1.378	
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.5	23.00	-0.06	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	0.929	1.122	1.042	
1880.00	600	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.5	22.80	-0.16	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	0.825	1.175	0.969	
1908.75	1175	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.5	21.60	-0.15	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	0.696	1.549	1.078	
1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	23.5	23.00	0.19	0 mm	990002188088593	1:1	back	1.020	1.122	1.144	A2
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population								Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

Blue entries represent variability measurements.

9.2 SAR Test Notes

General Notes:

- The test data reported are the worst-case SAR values according to test procedures specified in FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
- Batteries are fully charged at the beginning of the SAR measurements.
- Liquid tissue depth was at least 15.0 cm for all frequencies.
- The manufacturer has confirmed that the device(s) tested have the same physical, mechanical and thermal characteristics and are within operational tolerances expected for production units.
- SAR results were scaled to the maximum allowed power to demonstrate compliance per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05.
- Device was tested touching with the body-holster for body-worn testing. Per the manufacturer's guidance, the device must be installed in the provided holster with the screen side facing out during all use conditions.
- Per FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01, variability SAR tests were performed when the measured SAR results for a frequency band were greater than 0.8 W/kg. Repeated SAR measurements are highlighted in the tables above for clarity. Please see Section 11 for variability analysis.

CDMA Notes:

- CDMA SAR is measured using Subtype 0/1 Physical Layer configurations for Rev. 0 according to KDB 941225 D01 procedures for data devices. Per KDB 941225 D01v03 3G test reduction procedure, 1xRTT SAR and EVDO Rev. A SAR are not required.
- Per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05, if the reported (scaled) SAR measured at the middle channel or highest output power channel for each test configuration is ≤ 0.8 W/kg then testing at the other channels is not required for such test configuration(s). When the maximum output power variation across the required test channels is $> \frac{1}{2}$ dB, instead of the middle channel, the highest output power channel was used.

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10 FCC MULTI-TX AND ANTENNA SAR CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Introduction

The following procedures adopted from FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05r02 are applicable to devices with built-in unlicensed transmitters such as Bluetooth devices which may simultaneously transmit with the licensed transmitter.

10.2 Simultaneous Transmission Procedures

This device contains transmitters that may operate simultaneously. Therefore simultaneous transmission analysis is required. Per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 IV.C.1.iii and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2, simultaneous transmission SAR test exclusion may be applied when the sum of the 1-g SAR for all the simultaneous transmitting antennas in a specific physical test configuration is ≤ 1.6 W/kg. The different test positions in an exposure condition may be considered collectively to determine SAR test exclusion according to the sum of 1-g SAR.

When standalone SAR is not required to be measured, per FCC KDB 447498 D01v05 4.3.2 2), the following equation must be used to estimate the standalone 1g SAR for simultaneous transmission assessment involving that transmitter.

This device contains BT transmitter XOH-PIIX2 and can transmit simultaneously with this transmitter.

$$\text{Estimated SAR} = \frac{\sqrt{f(\text{GHz})}}{7.5} * \frac{(\text{Max Power of channel, mW})}{\text{Min. Separation Distance, mm}}$$

**Table 10-1
Estimated SAR**

Mode	Frequency	Maximum Allowed Power	Separation Distance (Body)	Estimated SAR (Body)
	[MHz]	[dBm]	[mm]	[W/kg]
Bluetooth	2480	2.50	5	0.084

Per FCC KDB 447498, when the test separation distance is < 5 mm, a distance of 5 mm is applied to determine estimated SAR.

10.3 Body-Worn SAR Simultaneous Transmission Analysis

**Table 10-2
Simultaneous Transmission Scenario with 2.4 GHz Bluetooth (Body-Worn at 0.0 cm)**

Configuration	Mode	CDMA SAR (W/kg)	Bluetooth SAR (W/kg)	Σ SAR (W/kg)
Back Side	Cell. CDMA	1.424	0.084	1.508
Back Side	PCS CDMA	1.144	0.084	1.228

10.4 Simultaneous Transmission Conclusion

The above numerical summed SAR results for all the worst-case simultaneous transmission conditions were below the SAR limit. Therefore, the above analysis is sufficient to determine that simultaneous transmission cases will not exceed the SAR limit and therefore no measured volumetric simultaneous SAR summation is required per FCC KDB Publication 447498 D01v05 and IEEE 1528-2013 Section 6.3.4.1.2.

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11 SAR MEASUREMENT VARIABILITY

11.1 Measurement Variability

Per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, SAR measurement variability was assessed for each frequency band, which was determined by the SAR probe calibration point and tissue-equivalent medium used for the device measurements. When both head and body tissue-equivalent media were required for SAR measurements in a frequency band, the variability measurement procedures were applied to the tissue medium with the highest measured SAR, using the highest measured SAR configuration for that tissue-equivalent medium. These additional measurements were repeated after the completion of all measurements requiring the same head or body tissue-equivalent medium in a frequency band. The test device was returned to ambient conditions (normal room temperature) with the battery fully charged before it was re-mounted on the device holder for the repeated measurement(s) to minimize any unexpected variations in the repeated results.

SAR Measurement Variability was assessed using the following procedures for each frequency band:

- 1) When the original highest measured SAR is ≥ 0.80 W/kg, the measurement was repeated once.
- 2) A second repeated measurement was preformed only if the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original and first repeated measurements was > 1.20 or when the original or repeated measurement was ≥ 1.45 W/kg ($\sim 10\%$ from the 1-g SAR limit).
- 3) A third repeated measurement was performed only if the original, first or second repeated measurement was ≥ 1.5 W/kg and the ratio of largest to smallest SAR for the original, first and second repeated measurements is > 1.20 .
- 4) Repeated measurements are not required when the original highest measured SAR is < 0.80 W/kg

**Table 11-1
Body-Worn SAR Measurement Variability Results**

BODY VARIABILITY RESULTS													
Band	FREQUENCY		Mode	Service	Side	Spacing	Measured	1st	Ratio	2nd	Ratio	3rd	Ratio
	MHz	Ch.					SAR(1g) (W/kg)	Repeated SAR(1g) (W/kg)		Repeated SAR(1g) (W/kg)		Repeated SAR(1g) (W/kg)	
835	824.70	1013	Cell. CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	back	0 mm	1.240	1.200	1.03	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1900	1851.25	25	PCS CDMA	EVDO Rev. 0	back	0 mm	0.929	1.020	1.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANSI / IEEE C95.1 1992 - SAFETY LIMIT Spatial Peak Uncontrolled Exposure/General Population							Body 1.6 W/kg (mW/g) averaged over 1 gram						

11.2 Measurement Uncertainty

The measured SAR was < 1.5 W/kg for all frequency bands. Therefore, per KDB Publication 865664 D01v01, the extended measurement uncertainty analysis per IEEE 1528-2003 was not required.

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12 EQUIPMENT LIST

Manufacturer	Model	Description	Cal Date	Cal Interval	Cal Due	Serial Number
Agilent	8648D	(9kHz-4GHz) Signal Generator	3/15/2015	Annual	3/15/2016	3629U00687
Agilent	8753E	(30kHz-6GHz) Network Analyzer	12/30/2014	Annual	12/30/2015	JP38020182
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	3/12/2015	Annual	3/12/2016	MY40000670
Agilent	8753ES	Network Analyzer	3/20/2015	Annual	3/20/2016	MY40001472
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	5/22/2014	Annual	5/22/2015	US39170118
Agilent	8753ES	S-Parameter Network Analyzer	1/20/2015	Annual	1/20/2016	US39170122
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	11/20/2014	Annual	11/20/2015	GB42361078
Agilent	E5515C	Wireless Communications Test Set	8/9/2014	Annual	8/9/2015	GB43304278
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	10/27/2014	Annual	10/27/2015	MY47420603
Agilent	N5182A	MXG Vector Signal Generator	3/16/2015	Annual	3/16/2016	MY47420651
Amplifier Research	15S166	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433971
Amplifier Research	15S166	Amplifier	CBT	N/A	CBT	433972
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1231535
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1231538
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/15/2014	Annual	5/15/2015	1244512
Anritsu	MA24106A	USB Power Sensor	5/14/2014	Annual	5/14/2015	1244515
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/18/2015	Biennial	3/18/2017	150194895
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/18/2015	Biennial	3/18/2017	150194896
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/15/2015	Biennial	3/15/2017	150194897
Control Company	4040	Digital Thermometer	3/15/2015	Biennial	3/15/2017	150194898
Control Company	4052	Long Stem Thermometer	9/27/2013	Biennial	9/27/2015	130567447
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	1/22/2015	Biennial	1/22/2017	150053029
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	1/22/2015	Biennial	1/22/2017	150053036
Control Company	4353	Long Stem Thermometer	1/22/2015	Biennial	1/22/2017	150053042
Fisher Scientific	15-077-960	Digital Thermometer	12/4/2013	Biennial	12/4/2015	130764551
Fisher Scientific	15-077-960	Digital Thermometer	12/4/2013	Biennial	12/4/2015	130764558
MCL	BW-N6W5+	6dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1139
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5	Power Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	1226
Mini-Circuits	BW-N20W5+	DC to 18 GHz Precision Fixed 20 dB Attenuator	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-1200+	Low Pass Filter DC to 1000 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Mini-Circuits	NLP-2950+	Low Pass Filter DC to 2700 MHz	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Narda	4772-3	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	9406
Narda	BW-S3W2	Attenuator (3dB)	CBT	N/A	CBT	120
Pasternack	PE2208-6	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Pasternack	PE2209-10	Bidirectional Coupler	CBT	N/A	CBT	N/A
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	22313
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench 5/16", 8" lbs	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
Seekonk	NC-100	Torque Wrench	3/18/2014	Biennial	3/18/2016	N/A
SPEAG	D1900V2	1900 MHz SAR Dipole	4/9/2014	Annual	4/9/2015	5d141
SPEAG	D835V2	835 MHz SAR Dipole	1/16/2015	Annual	1/16/2016	4d132
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	10/31/2014	Annual	10/31/2015	1333
SPEAG	DAE4	Dasy Data Acquisition Electronics	10/23/2014	Annual	10/23/2015	1408
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	7/15/2014	Annual	7/15/2015	1039
SPEAG	DAKS-3.5	Portable Dielectric Assessment Kit	8/12/2014	Annual	8/12/2015	1041
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	8/20/2014	Annual	8/20/2015	3331
SPEAG	ES3DV3	SAR Probe	10/24/2014	Annual	10/24/2015	3333

Note:

CBT (Calibrated Before Testing). Prior to testing, the measurement paths containing a cable, amplifier, attenuator, coupler or filter were connected to a calibrated source (i.e. a signal generator) to determine the losses of the measurement path. The power meter offset was then adjusted to compensate for the measurement system losses. This level offset is stored within the power meter before measurements are made. This calibration verification procedure applies to the system verification and output power measurements. The calibrated reading is then taken directly from the power meter after compensation of the losses for all final power measurements.

1900 MHz SAR Dipole unit 5d141 was used solely for testing before its calibration due date of 04/09/15

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13 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Applicable for frequencies less than 3000 MHz.

a	b	c	d	e= f(d,k)	f	g	h = c x f/e	i = c x g/e	k
Uncertainty Component	IEEE 1528 Sec.	Tol. (\pm %)	Prob. Dist.	Div.	c _i	c _i	1gm	10gms	
Measurement System									
Probe Calibration	E.2.1	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	∞
Axial Isotropy	E.2.2	0.25	N	1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	∞
Hemispherical Isotropy	E.2.2	1.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	∞
Boundary Effect	E.2.3	0.4	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	∞
Linearity	E.2.4	0.3	N	1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	∞
System Detection Limits	E.2.5	5.1	N	1	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.1	∞
Readout Electronics	E.2.6	1.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	∞
Response Time	E.2.7	0.8	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	∞
Integration Time	E.2.8	2.6	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	∞
RF Ambient Conditions	E.6.1	3.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Probe Positioner Mechanical Tolerance	E.6.2	0.4	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	∞
Probe Positioning w/ respect to Phantom	E.6.3	2.9	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	∞
Extrapolation, Interpolation & Integration algorithms for Max. SAR Evaluation	E.5	1.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	∞
Test Sample Related									
Test Sample Positioning	E.4.2	6.0	N	1	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	287
Device Holder Uncertainty	E.4.1	3.32	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	∞
Output Power Variation - SAR drift measurement	E.6.2	5.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	∞
Phantom & Tissue Parameters									
Phantom Uncertainty (Shape & Thickness tolerances)	E.3.1	4.0	R	1.73	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	∞
Liquid Conductivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.64	0.43	1.8	1.2	∞
Liquid Conductivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	3.8	N	1	0.64	0.43	2.4	1.6	6
Liquid Permittivity - deviation from target values	E.3.2	5.0	R	1.73	0.60	0.49	1.7	1.4	∞
Liquid Permittivity - measurement uncertainty	E.3.3	4.5	N	1	0.60	0.49	2.7	2.2	6
Combined Standard Uncertainty (k=1)							12.1	11.7	299
Expanded Uncertainty (95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL)							24.2	23.5	

The above measurement uncertainties are according to IEEE Std. 1528-2003

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14 CONCLUSION

14.1 Measurement Conclusion

The SAR evaluation indicates that the EUT complies with the RF radiation exposure limits of the FCC and Industry Canada, with respect to all parameters subject to this test. These measurements were taken to simulate the RF effects of RF exposure under worst-case conditions. Precise laboratory measures were taken to assure repeatability of the tests. The results and statements relate only to the item(s) tested.

Please note that the absorption and distribution of electromagnetic energy in the body are very complex phenomena that depend on the mass, shape, and size of the body, the orientation of the body with respect to the field vectors, and the electrical properties of both the body and the environment. Other variables that may play a substantial role in possible biological effects are those that characterize the environment (e.g. ambient temperature, air velocity, relative humidity, and body insulation) and those that characterize the individual (e.g. age, gender, activity level, debilitation, or disease). Because various factors may interact with one another to vary the specific biological outcome of an exposure to electromagnetic fields, any protection guide should consider maximal amplification of biological effects as a result of field-body interactions, environmental conditions, and physiological variables. [3]

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APPENDIX A: SAR TEST DATA

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: XOH-ZLINK2; Type: Wireless Module; Serial: 990002188088593

Communication System: UID 0, CDMA (0); Frequency: 824.7 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 824.7 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.994 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.558$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 04-22-2015; Ambient Temp: 21.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 10/24/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 10/23/2014

Phantom: Main TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Mode: Cell. EVDO Rev 0, Body SAR, Back side, Low.ch

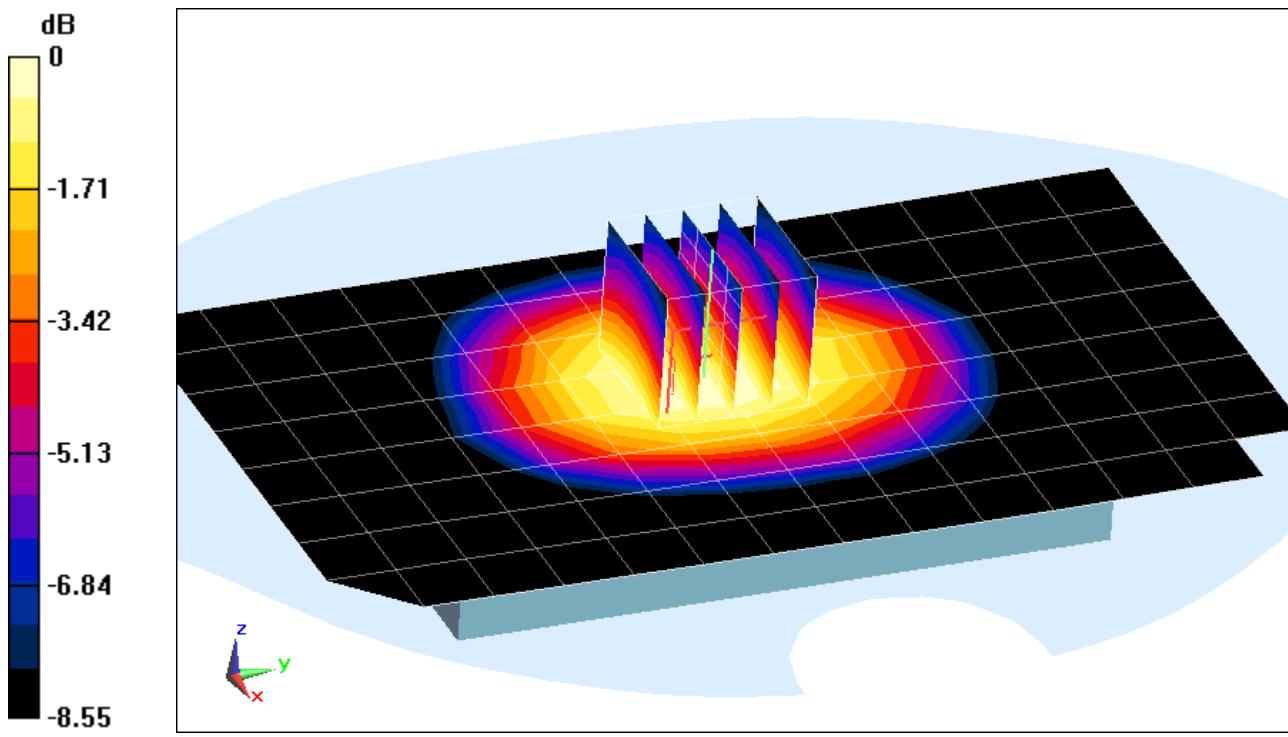
Area Scan (9x15x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 36.30 V/m; Power Drift = -0.06 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.57 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.24 W/kg



0 dB = 1.35 W/kg = 1.30 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: XOH-ZLINK2; Type: Wireless Module; Serial: 990002188088593

Communication System: UID 0, CDMA; Frequency: 1851.25 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1851.25 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.521 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.645$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 0.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3331; ConvF(4.73, 4.73, 4.73); Calibrated: 8/20/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 10/31/2014

Phantom: SAM Main ; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP 1114

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

Mode: PCS EVDO Rev 0, Body SAR, Back side, Low.ch

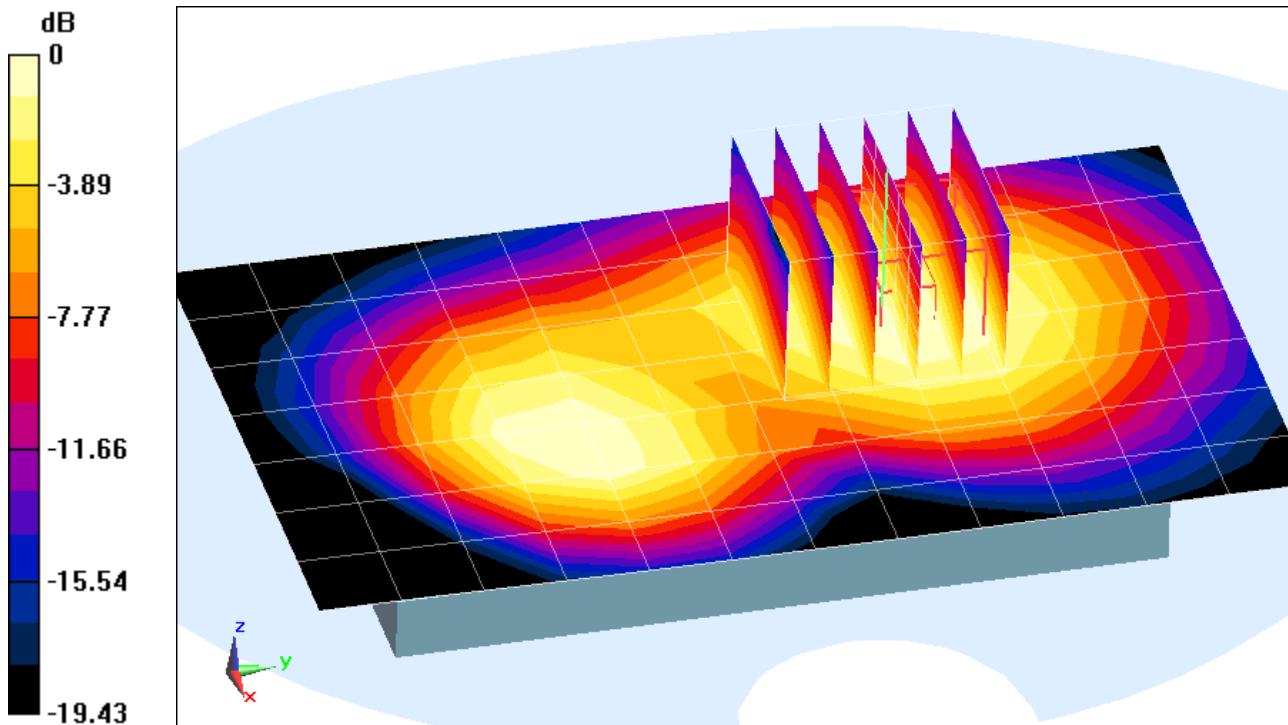
Area Scan (8x13x1): Measurement grid: dx=15mm, dy=15mm

Zoom Scan (6x6x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=8mm, dy=8mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 26.53 V/m; Power Drift = 0.19 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.56 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 1.02 W/kg



0 dB = 1.19 W/kg = 0.76 dBW/kg

APPENDIX B: SYSTEM VERIFICATION

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: 4d132

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 835 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 835 Body Medium parameters used:

$f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.003 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 54.467$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.5 cm

Test Date: 04-22-2015; Ambient Temp: 21.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.7°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3333; ConvF(6.12, 6.12, 6.12); Calibrated: 10/24/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1408; Calibrated: 10/23/2014

Phantom: Main TWIN SAM; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP-1406

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

835 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x14x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

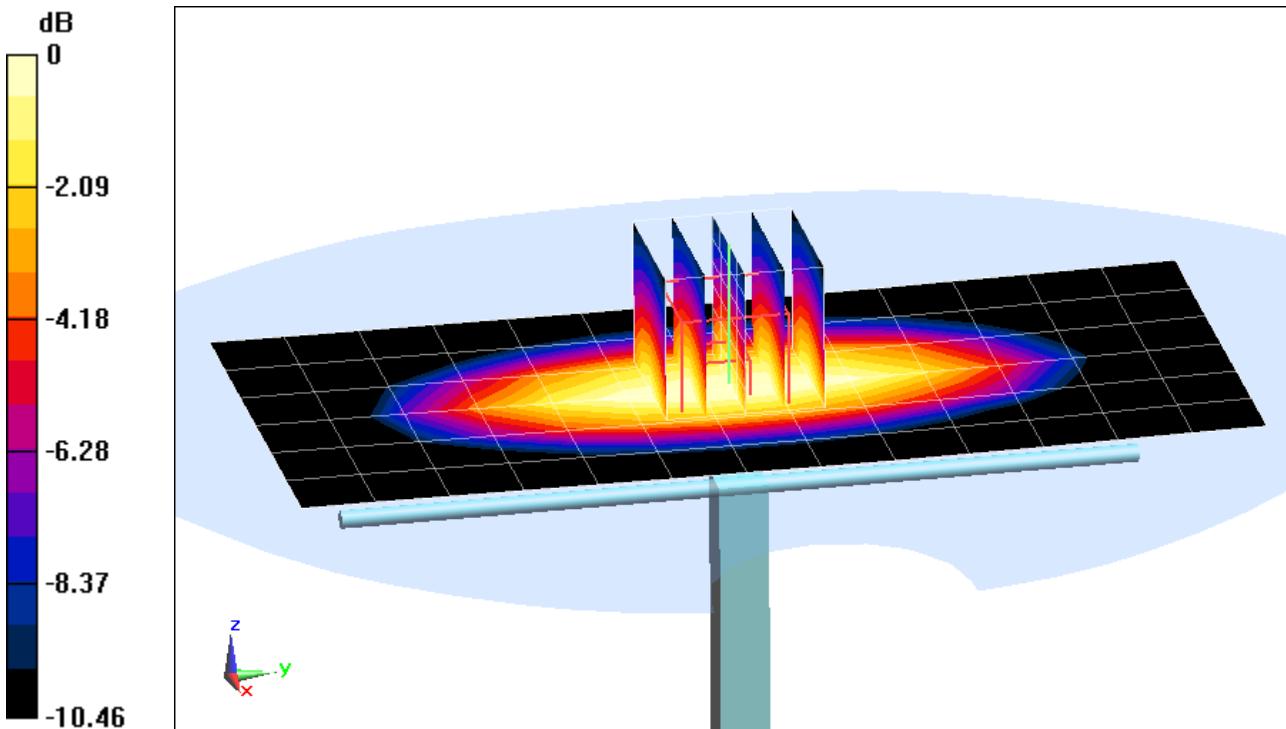
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 1.38 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 0.941 W/kg

Deviation = 2.95%



0 dB = 1.10 W/kg = 0.41 dBW/kg

PCTEST ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INC.

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: 5d141

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium: 1900 Body Medium parameters used (interpolated):

$f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.575 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.451$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section; Space: 1.0 cm

Test Date: 02-13-2015; Ambient Temp: 22.8°C; Tissue Temp: 21.3°C

Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3331; ConvF(4.73, 4.73, 4.73); Calibrated: 8/20/2014;

Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)

Electronics: DAE4 Sn1333; Calibrated: 10/31/2014

Phantom: SAM Main ; Type: QD000P40CC; Serial: TP 1114

Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.8 (8); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.10 (7331)

1900 MHz System Verification

Area Scan (7x10x1): Measurement grid: $dx=15\text{mm}$, $dy=15\text{mm}$

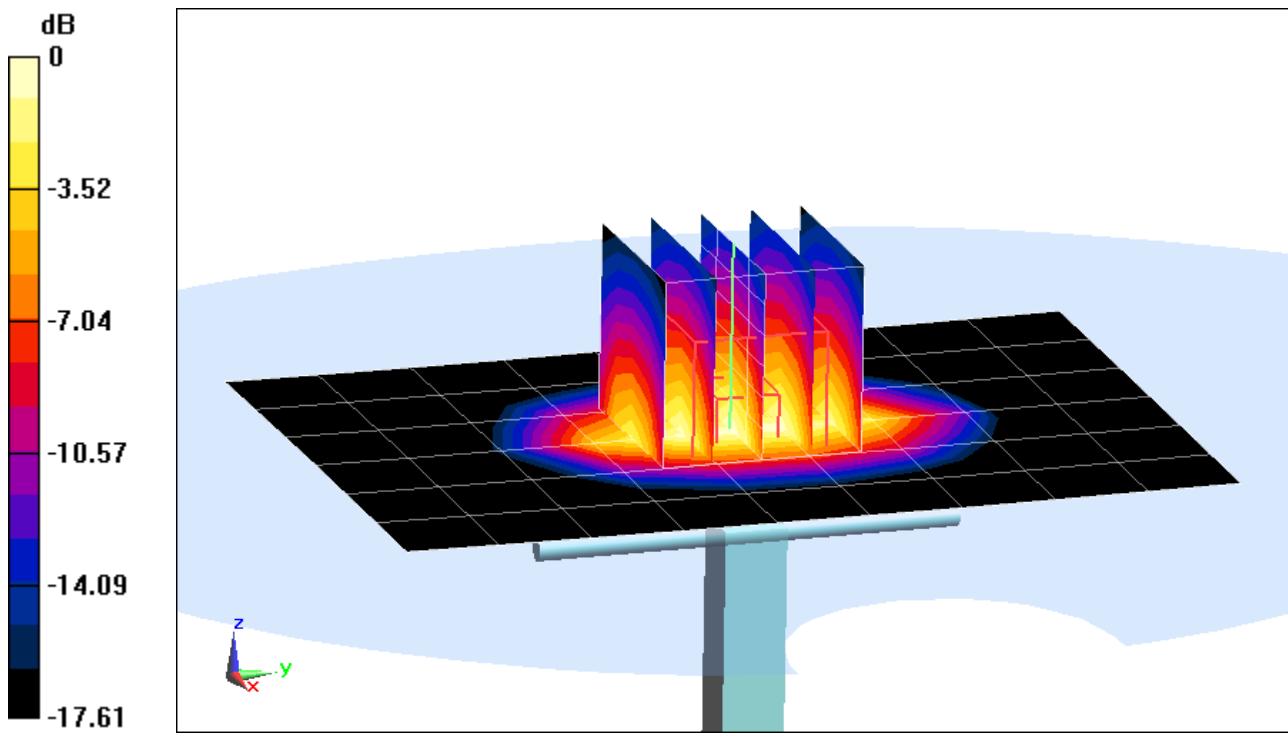
Zoom Scan (5x5x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: $dx=8\text{mm}$, $dy=8\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Input Power = 20 dBm (100 mW)

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 7.48 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 4.2 W/kg

Deviation = 3.45%



0 dB = 5.31 W/kg = 7.25 dBW/kg

APPENDIX C: PROBE CALIBRATION



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C Servizio svizzero di taratura
S Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

Accreditation No.: **SCS 0108**

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 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D835V2-4d132_Jan15**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D835V2 - SN: 4d132**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9**
 Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

CC
 2/3/15

Calibration date: **January 16, 2015**

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02020)	Oct-15
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	07-Oct-14 (No. 217-02021)	Oct-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-14 (No. ES3-3205_Dec14)	Dec-15
DAE4	SN: 601	18-Aug-14 (No. DAE4-601_Aug14)	Aug-15
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by: Name **Michael Weber** Function **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

Approved by: Name **Katja Pokovic** Function **Technical Manager**

Issued: January 19, 2015

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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.8.8
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	15 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	835 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	41.5	0.90 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	41.5 ± 6 %	0.93 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.25 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.54 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	6.04 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	55.2	0.97 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	55.8 ± 6 %	1.01 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	2.35 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	9.14 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	1.53 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	5.98 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.8 Ω - 2.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 30.8 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.5 Ω - 4.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 25.9 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.385 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	July 22, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 16.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d132

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 0.93 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 41.5$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.2, 6.2, 6.2); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

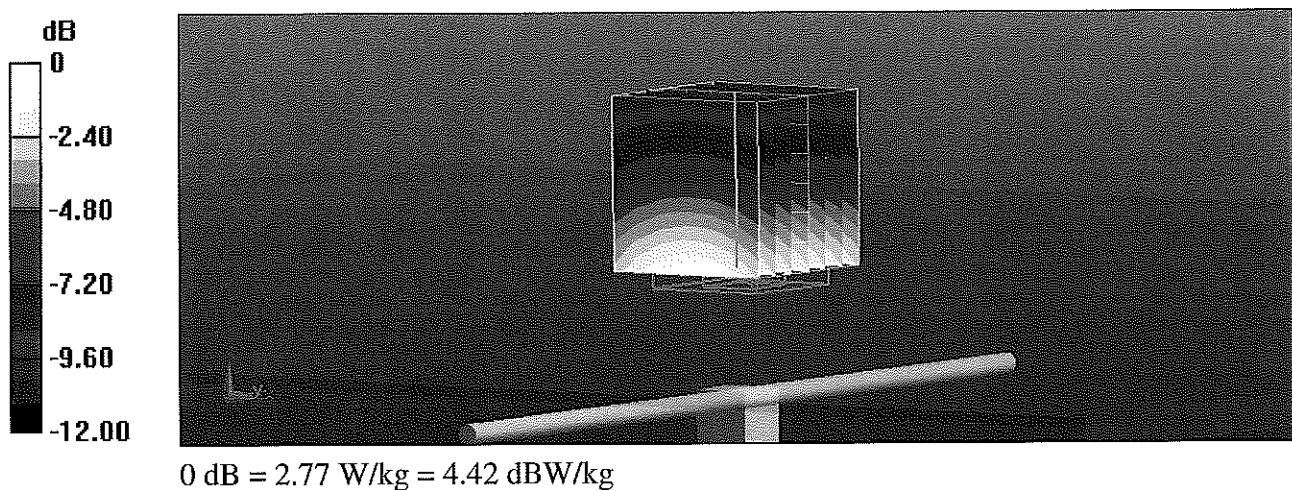
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 56.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.00 dB

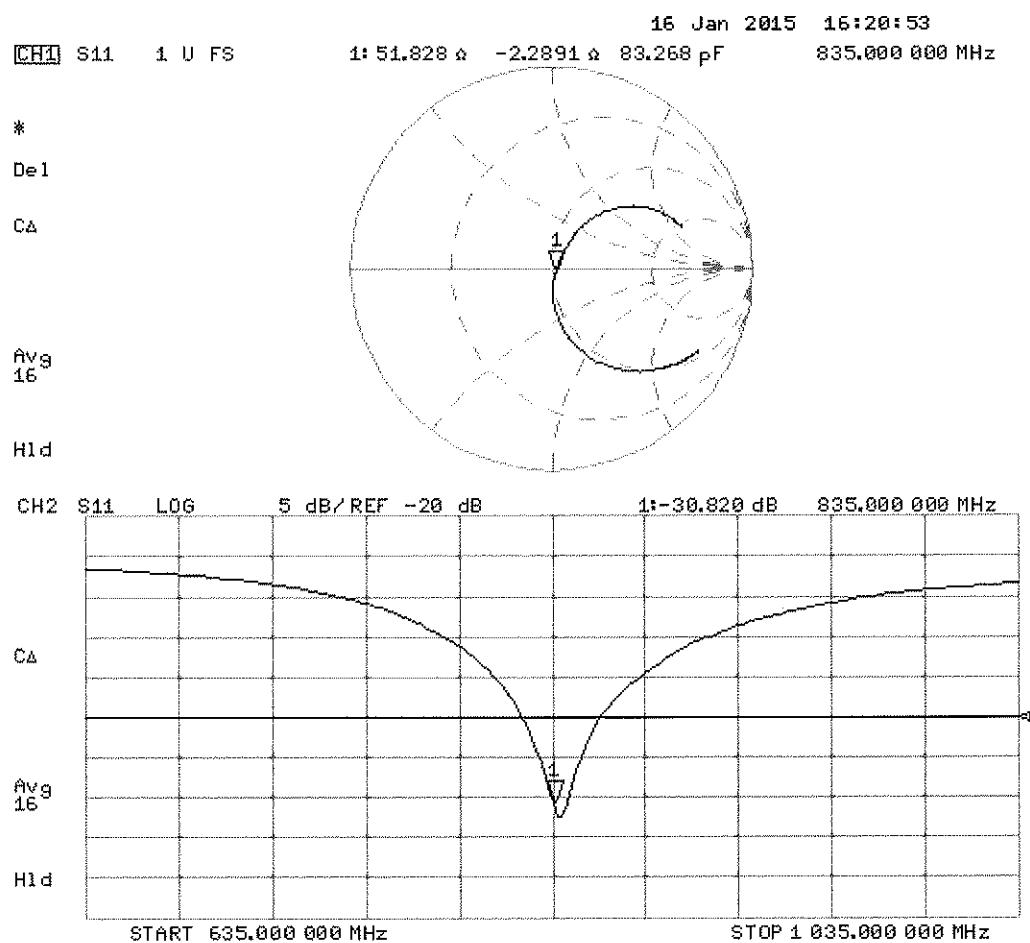
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.51 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 2.37 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.54 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.77 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 16.01.2015

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 835 MHz; Type: D835V2; Serial: D835V2 - SN: 4d132

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 835 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 835 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.01 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 55.8$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(6.17, 6.17, 6.17); Calibrated: 30.12.2014;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 18.08.2014
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 4.9L; Type: QD000P49AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.8(1222); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7331)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=15mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

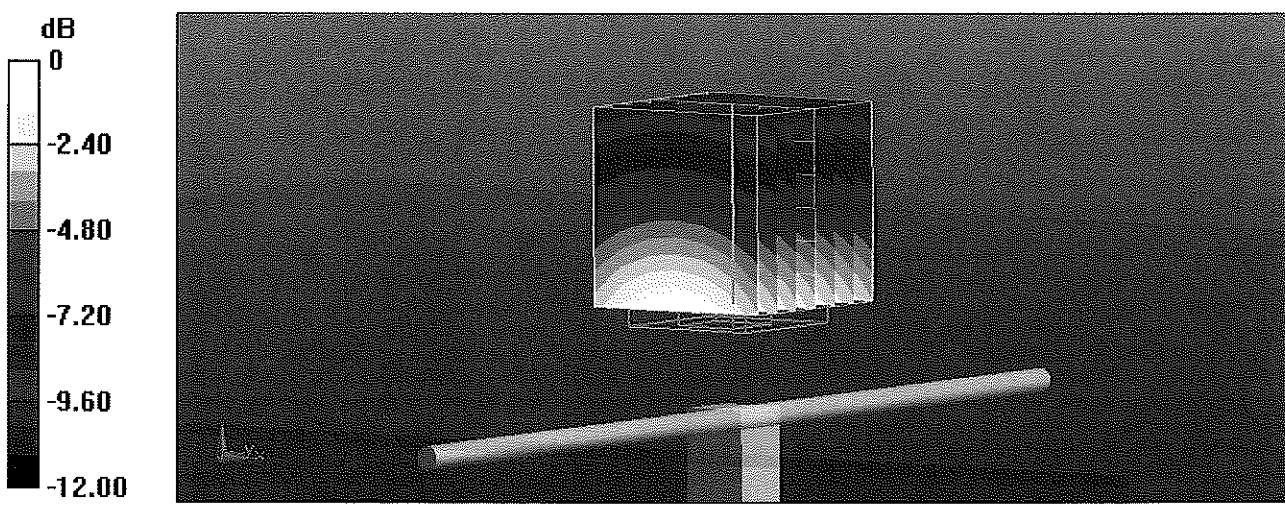
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 54.27 V/m; Power Drift = -0.03 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 3.47 W/kg

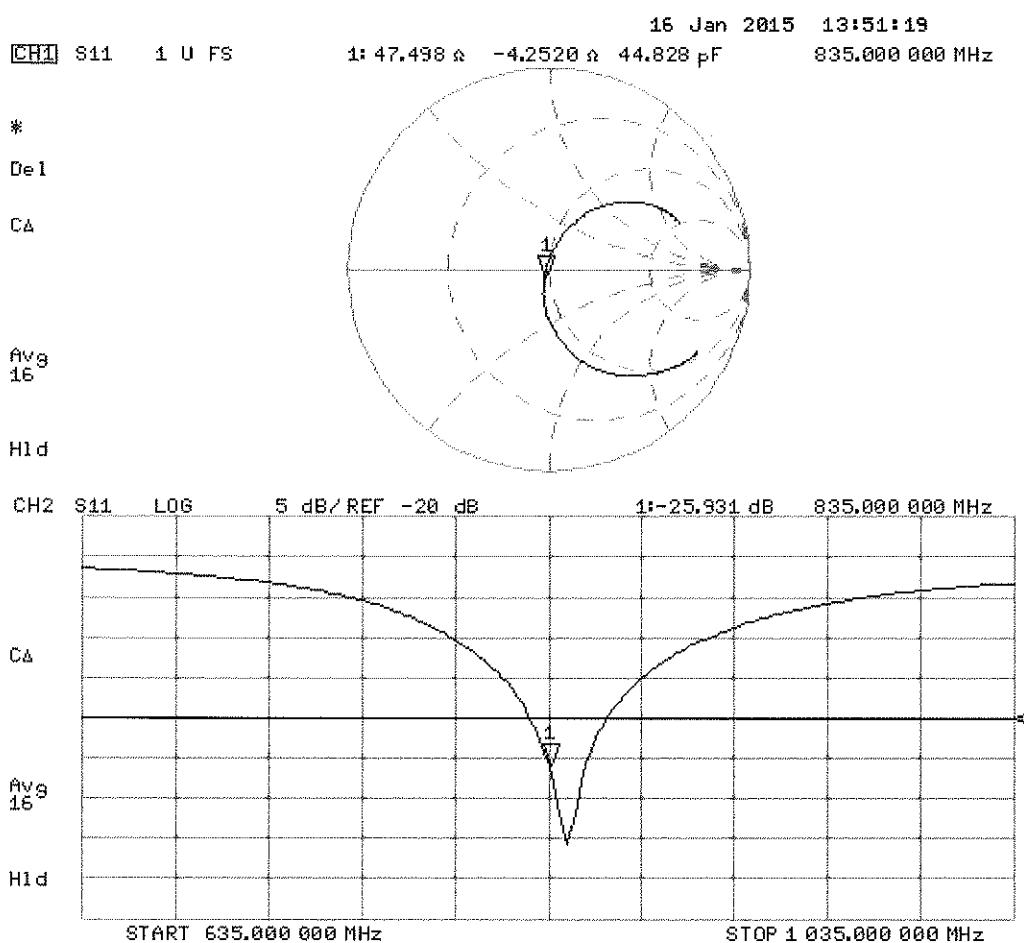
SAR(1 g) = 2.35 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 1.53 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 2.75 W/kg



$$0 \text{ dB} = 2.75 \text{ W/kg} = 4.39 \text{ dBW/kg}$$

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **D1900V2-5d141_Apr14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object **D1900V2 - SN: 5d141**

Calibration procedure(s) **QA CAL-05.v9**
Calibration procedure for dipole validation kits above 700 MHz

Calibration date: **April 09, 2014**

✓
 10K
 5/17/14

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
 The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility; environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter EPM-442A	GB37480704	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	US37292783	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01827)	Oct-14
Power sensor HP 8481A	MY41092317	09-Oct-13 (No. 217-01828)	Oct-14
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: 5058 (20k)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01918)	Apr-15
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 5047.2 / 06327	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01921)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV3	SN: 3205	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3205_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 601	25-Apr-13 (No. DAE4-601_Apr13)	Apr-14
Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator R&S SMT-06	100005	04-Aug-99 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585 S4206	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by: Name **Claudio Leubler** Function **Laboratory Technician**

Signature

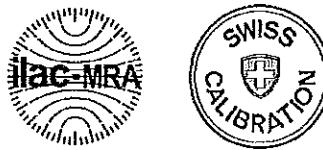
Approved by: Name **Katja Pokovic** Function **Technical Manager**

Signature

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Issued: April 9, 2014

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Accreditation No.: SCS 108

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005
- c) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

- d) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	$dx, dy, dz = 5 \text{ mm}$	
Frequency	1900 MHz $\pm 1 \text{ MHz}$	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	39.1 ± 6 %	1.36 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.91 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.1 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.17 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	20.8 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	Permittivity	Conductivity
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	52.4 ± 6 %	1.52 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm ³ (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.2 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	40.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)

SAR averaged over 10 cm ³ (10 g) of Body TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.41 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	21.6 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)

Appendix

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$52.8 \Omega + 5.5 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 24.5 dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	$48.8 \Omega + 6.3 j\Omega$
Return Loss	- 23.7 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.199 ns
----------------------------------	----------

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.

No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG
Manufactured on	March 11, 2011

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 09.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d141

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.36 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 39.1$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(5.06, 5.06, 5.06); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

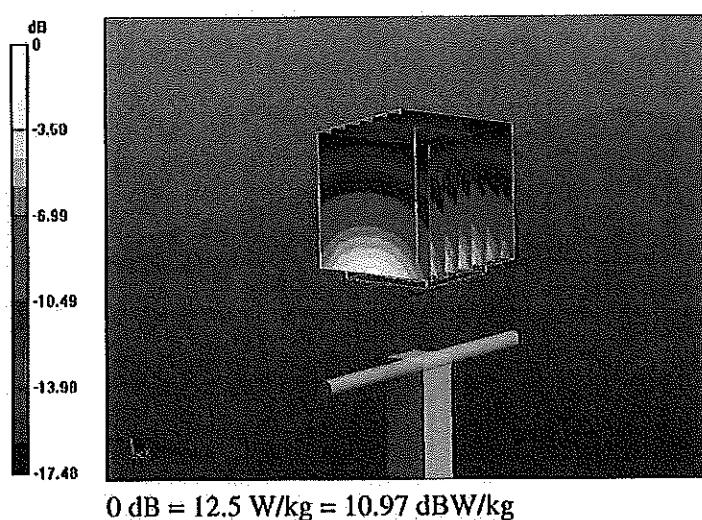
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 99.080 V/m; Power Drift = 0.01 dB

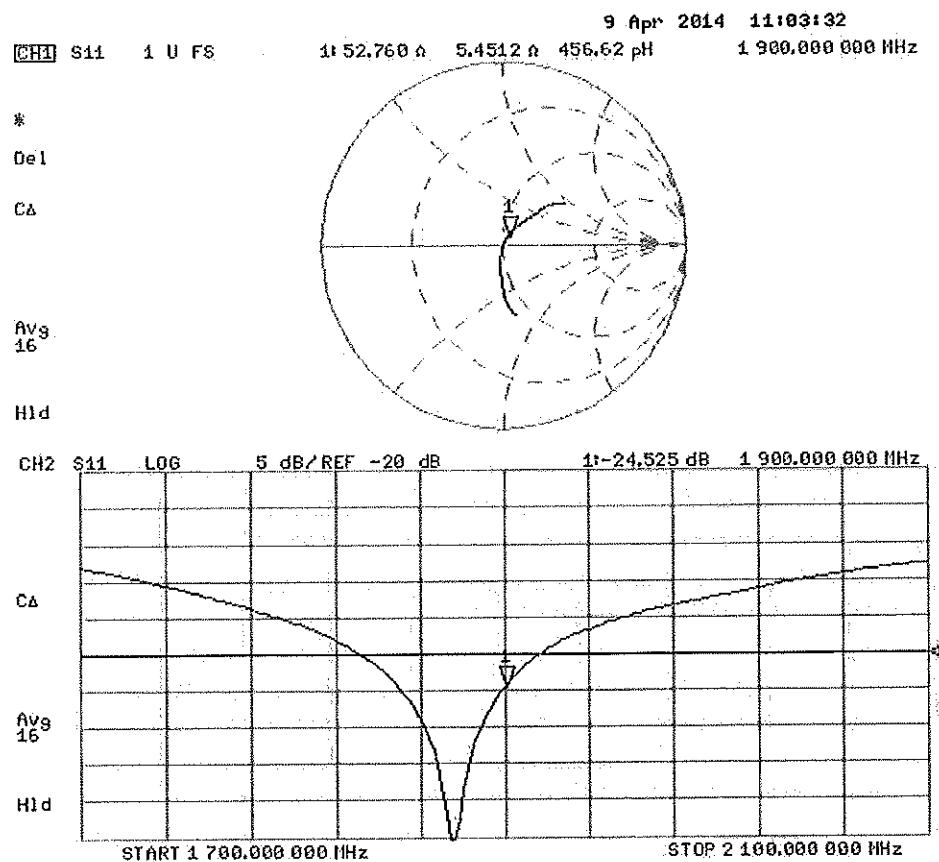
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.2 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.91 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.17 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.5 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL

Date: 09.04.2014

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d141

Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz

Medium parameters used: $f = 1900 \text{ MHz}$; $\sigma = 1.52 \text{ S/m}$; $\epsilon_r = 52.4$; $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Phantom section: Flat Section

Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2007)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: ES3DV3 - SN3205; ConvF(4.76, 4.76, 4.76); Calibrated: 30.12.2013;
- Sensor-Surface: 3mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 25.04.2013
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (back); Type: QD000P50AA; Serial: 1002
- DASY52 52.8.7(1137); SEMCAD X 14.6.10(7164)

Dipole Calibration for Body Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

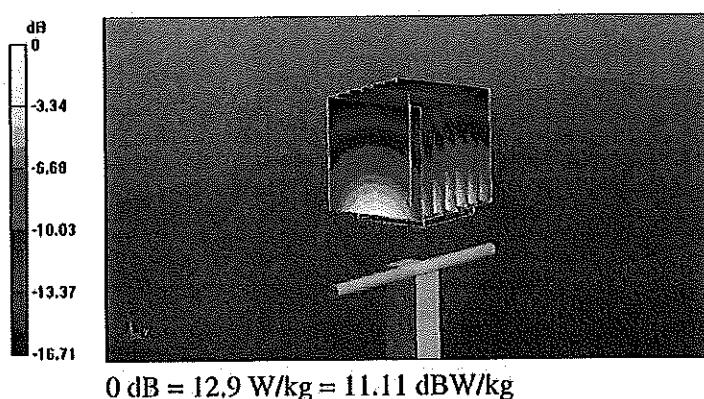
Measurement grid: $dx=5\text{mm}$, $dy=5\text{mm}$, $dz=5\text{mm}$

Reference Value = 95.820 V/m; Power Drift = -0.01 dB

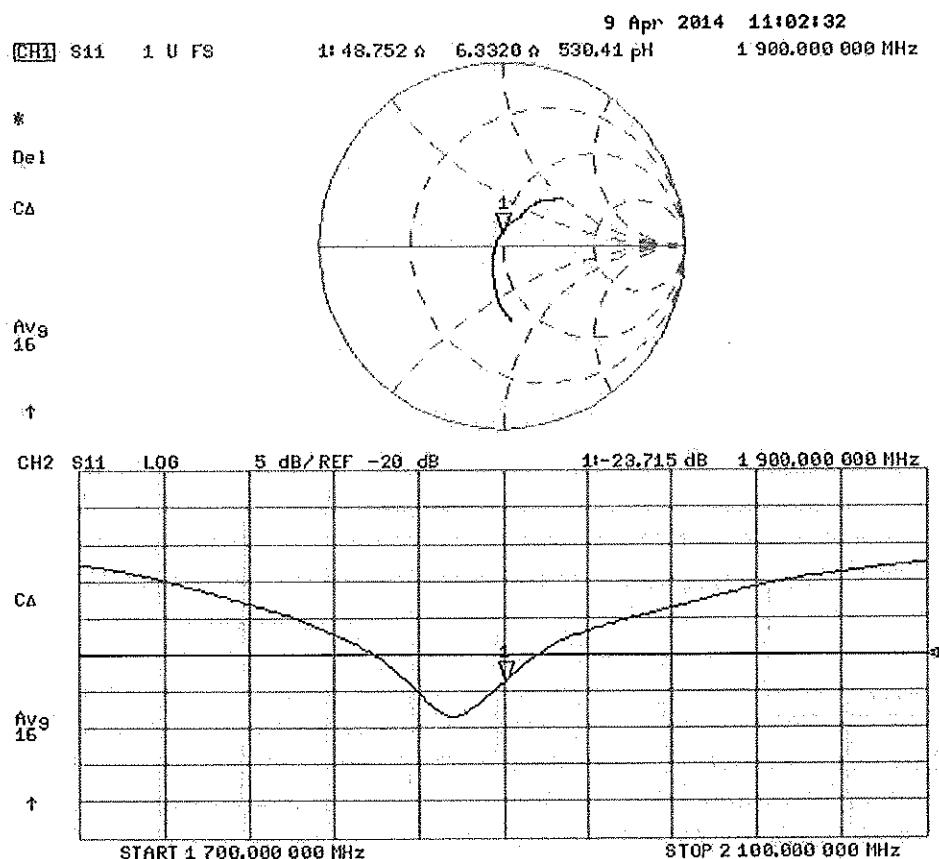
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 17.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.2 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.41 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 12.9 W/kg



Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



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Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3331_Aug14/2**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE (Replacement of No: ES3-3331_Aug14)

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3331	CC n/a/n/a
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes	
Calibration date:	August 20, 2014	
This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.		
All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.		
Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)		

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 660	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8763E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-13)	In house check: Oct-14

Calibrated by:	Name Leif Klynsner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: November 3, 2014			

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

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Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORM _{x,y,z}	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM _{x,y,z}
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- NORM_{x,y,z}: Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORM_{x,y,z} are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORM_{x,y,z} does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- NORM(f)x,y,z = NORM_{x,y,z} * frequency_response (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- DCP_{x,y,z}: DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- PAR: PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z: A, B, C, D are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters: Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to NORM_{x,y,z} * ConvF whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- Spherical Isotropy (3D deviation from Isotropy): In a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- Sensor Offset: The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- Connector Angle: The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3331

Manufactured: January 24, 2012
Calibrated: August 20, 2014

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3331

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V/m})^2$) ^A	1.16	1.22	0.65	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	97.2	104.5	101.6	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	X	A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	196.9	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		202.0	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		182.4	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	3.20	62.4	12.3	10.00	41.8	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	3.15	62.4	12.1		43.7	
		Z	36.65	88.0	19.5		35.8	
10011-CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.03	63.8	15.9	2.91	133.8	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	3.28	67.2	18.6		140.9	
		Z	3.32	66.8	18.3		146.0	
10012-CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	2.51	63.6	15.0	1.87	134.4	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	3.11	69.9	19.3		144.5	
		Z	2.92	68.3	18.4		145.1	
10013-CAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	11.32	70.3	22.8	9.46	135.4	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	11.79	72.2	24.2		146.6	
		Z	11.30	70.4	22.8		145.6	
10021-DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	11.03	85.1	23.4	9.39	127.4	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	25.94	99.5	28.1		119.9	
		Z	11.02	88.4	24.4		123.1	
10023-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	12.84	87.5	24.3	9.57	138.6	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	26.90	99.8	28.2		146.7	
		Z	10.27	87.7	24.4		113.6	
10024-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	14.52	85.4	20.8	6.56	149.8	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	38.05	99.6	25.4		119.6	
		Z	31.13	99.9	25.4		147.0	
10027-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	6.94	75.0	16.0	4.80	136.5	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	55.93	99.7	23.3		134.0	
		Z	38.81	99.8	23.8		145.4	
10028-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	4.68	71.0	13.6	3.55	149.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	58.60	99.9	22.7		140.1	
		Z	41.15	99.6	22.7		129.1	
10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	1.18	62.6	8.4	1.16	134.1	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	81.15	99.6	19.6		149.1	
		Z	50.90	99.9	20.1		142.0	
10039-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC1)	X	4.57	64.6	17.2	4.57	130.2	$\pm 1.4 \%$
		Y	4.83	67.2	19.3		145.2	
		Z	4.79	66.5	18.8		141.3	

10081-CAB	CDMA2000 (1xRTT, RC3)	X	3.91	64.7	17.0	3.97	148.6	$\pm 1.4\%$
		Y	3.94	66.4	18.7		139.3	
		Z	3.93	65.9	18.3		136.4	
10098-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 2)	X	4.42	64.7	16.9	3.98	138.2	$\pm 1.2\%$
		Y	4.53	66.5	18.6		128.9	
		Z	4.60	66.3	18.3		127.5	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.39	66.6	18.8	5.67	143.8	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	6.42	67.7	19.9		134.4	
		Z	6.37	66.9	19.2		132.5	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.27	66.1	18.6	5.80	140.5	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	6.27	67.1	19.7		132.3	
		Z	6.27	66.5	19.1		131.1	
10110-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 5 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.98	65.6	18.4	5.75	137.0	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	5.98	66.8	19.6		129.1	
		Z	5.98	66.2	19.1		128.1	
10114-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.08	68.1	20.6	8.10	131.5	$\pm 3.3\%$
		Y	10.54	69.9	22.0		148.4	
		Z	10.46	69.1	21.2		149.0	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.12	68.2	20.6	8.07	132.9	$\pm 2.7\%$
		Y	10.54	69.9	21.9		149.5	
		Z	10.04	68.1	20.6		123.5	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.07	74.1	24.8	9.28	135.5	$\pm 3.8\%$
		Y	10.33	76.0	26.3		123.9	
		Z	9.05	71.9	23.9		145.1	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.96	65.6	18.4	5.75	137.0	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	5.93	66.5	19.4		128.7	
		Z	6.00	66.2	19.1		129.9	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.41	66.2	18.7	5.82	141.3	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	6.42	67.3	19.8		133.3	
		Z	6.45	66.8	19.3		133.9	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.01	65.6	18.5	5.73	139.9	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	5.00	66.9	19.8		133.5	
		Z	4.88	66.1	19.2		132.6	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.20	77.8	26.8	9.21	149.1	$\pm 3.8\%$
		Y	11.00	84.2	30.5		140.6	
		Z	7.06	72.2	24.3		129.4	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.93	65.2	18.3	5.72	131.8	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	5.03	67.0	19.9		133.9	
		Z	4.97	66.5	19.4		148.0	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	4.97	65.4	18.3	5.72	137.6	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	5.01	66.9	19.8		133.3	
		Z	4.96	66.5	19.4		146.6	
10193-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Greenfield, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.74	67.7	20.4	8.09	123.4	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	10.16	69.5	21.8		142.8	
		Z	10.03	68.5	21.0		136.4	

10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.71	67.7	20.4	8.10	124.5	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	10.16	69.5	21.9		144.1	
		Z	10.17	68.9	21.2		146.1	
10219-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 7.2 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.59	67.5	20.3	8.03	123.8	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	10.07	69.5	21.8		143.7	
		Z	10.08	68.9	21.2		145.5	
10222-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 15 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.01	68.0	20.5	8.06	129.1	$\pm 2.7\%$
		Y	10.16	69.0	21.4		123.7	
		Z	10.02	68.1	20.7		123.3	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	6.84	65.7	18.3	5.97	128.3	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	7.10	67.5	19.8		145.9	
		Z	7.17	67.2	19.4		146.7	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.23	77.8	26.8	9.21	149.7	$\pm 4.1\%$
		Y	11.46	85.4	31.1		143.6	
		Z	7.17	72.6	24.5		132.3	
10252-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.84	74.4	25.0	9.24	143.3	$\pm 4.1\%$
		Y	11.53	80.3	28.7		147.8	
		Z	8.43	71.1	23.5		136.1	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	9.60	72.7	24.1	9.30	124.1	$\pm 3.5\%$
		Y	10.50	76.3	26.6		125.1	
		Z	9.07	72.0	23.9		144.3	
10274-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.10)	X	5.95	66.0	18.0	4.87	147.1	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	6.00	67.2	19.2		139.8	
		Z	6.11	67.0	18.9		140.5	
10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.17	64.3	16.7	3.96	129.0	$\pm 1.2\%$
		Y	4.50	67.3	19.1		144.7	
		Z	4.48	66.6	18.5		141.5	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.50	64.4	16.6	3.46	142.1	$\pm 1.2\%$
		Y	3.69	67.2	19.0		134.8	
		Z	3.67	66.6	18.5		130.8	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.45	64.5	16.5	3.39	145.2	$\pm 1.2\%$
		Y	3.64	67.3	19.0		135.9	
		Z	3.66	67.0	18.7		133.8	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.28	66.1	18.6	5.81	139.0	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	6.28	67.2	19.8		130.1	
		Z	6.29	66.6	19.2		128.4	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.86	66.8	19.1	6.06	144.5	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	6.89	67.9	20.2		135.9	
		Z	6.88	67.3	19.6		135.0	
10315-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	2.32	63.0	14.7	1.71	128.7	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	3.14	71.0	20.1		142.2	
		Z	2.95	69.2	18.9		142.4	
10316-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 96pc duty cycle)	X	9.99	68.0	20.8	8.36	125.5	$\pm 3.3\%$
		Y	10.41	69.8	22.2		141.5	
		Z	10.36	69.1	21.4		143.6	

10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.41	65.2	16.6	3.76	135.0	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.81	68.3	19.0		149.0	
		Z	4.82	68.1	18.7		150.0	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.31	65.1	16.6	3.77	131.6	$\pm 0.9 \%$
		Y	4.71	68.2	19.0		146.2	
		Z	4.86	68.7	19.0		147.0	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	2.13	62.1	14.2	1.54	128.1	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	2.65	68.6	19.0		142.6	
		Z	2.74	68.5	18.7		143.2	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.84	67.8	20.6	8.23	125.2	$\pm 3.0 \%$
		Y	10.22	69.5	21.9		142.0	
		Z	10.23	68.9	21.3		144.4	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

^a The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 8 and 9).

^b Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

^c Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3331

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.47	6.47	6.47	0.48	1.48	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.24	6.24	6.24	0.30	1.98	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.28	5.28	5.28	0.75	1.19	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.09	5.09	5.09	0.80	1.16	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.48	4.48	4.48	0.70	1.32	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.80	1.29	± 12.0 %

^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3331

Calibration Parameter Determined in Body Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^C	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^G	Depth ^G (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.64	1.30	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.80	1.14	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.93	4.93	4.93	0.46	1.67	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.73	4.73	4.73	0.44	1.72	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.29	4.29	4.29	0.71	0.98	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.23	4.23	4.23	0.68	1.00	± 12.0 %

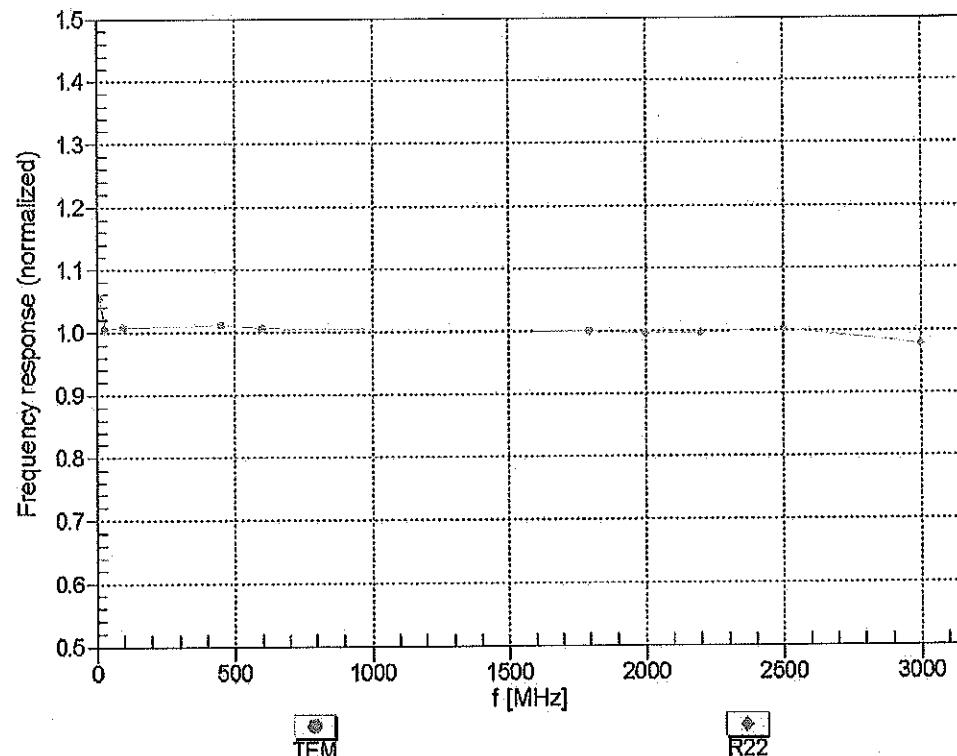
^C Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^G Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

Frequency Response of E-Field

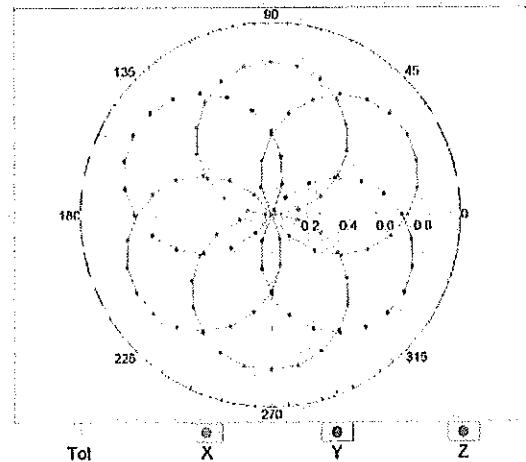
(TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



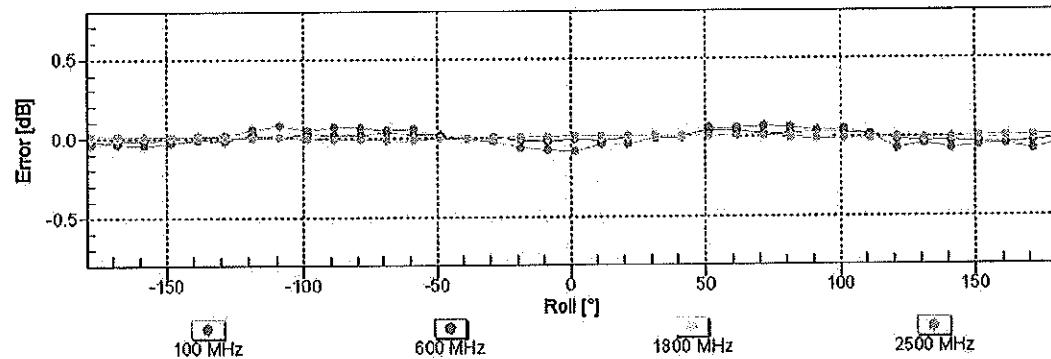
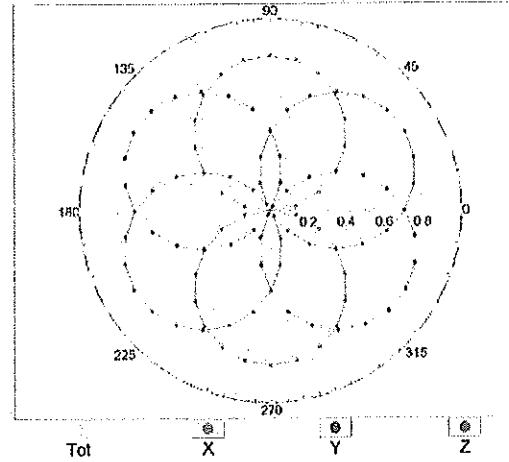
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\%$ ($k=2$)

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

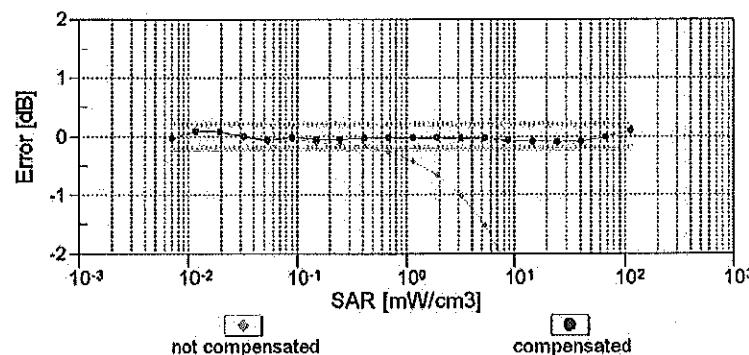
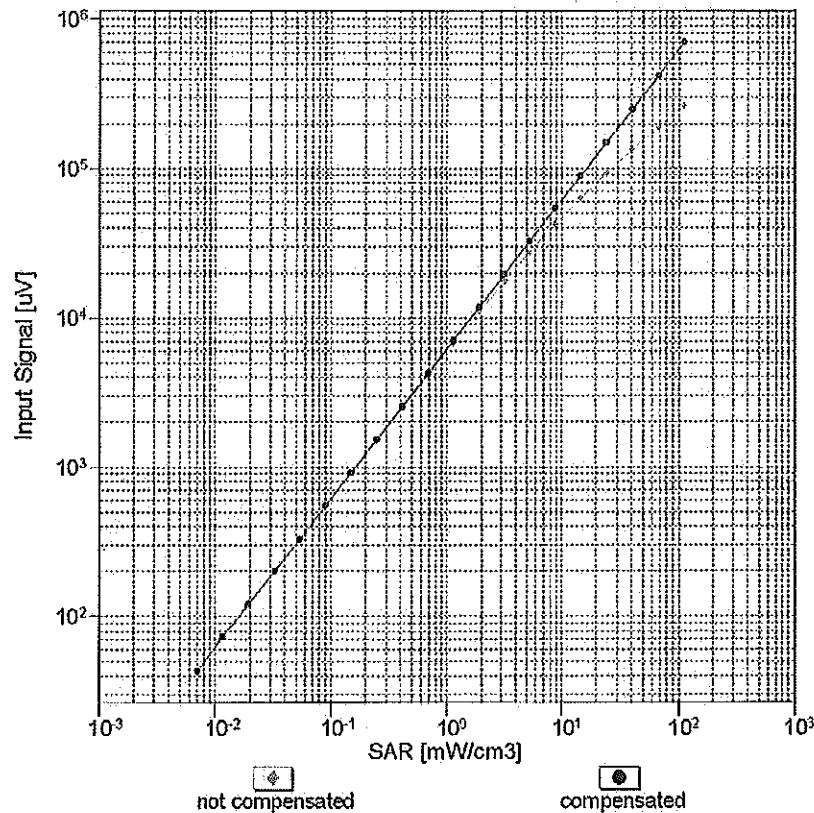


f=1800 MHz, R22



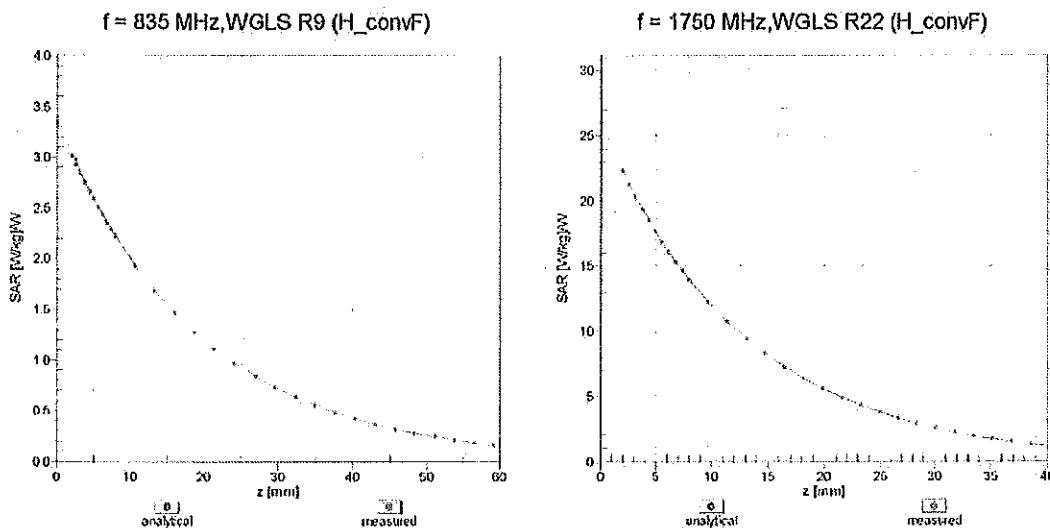
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell, f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)

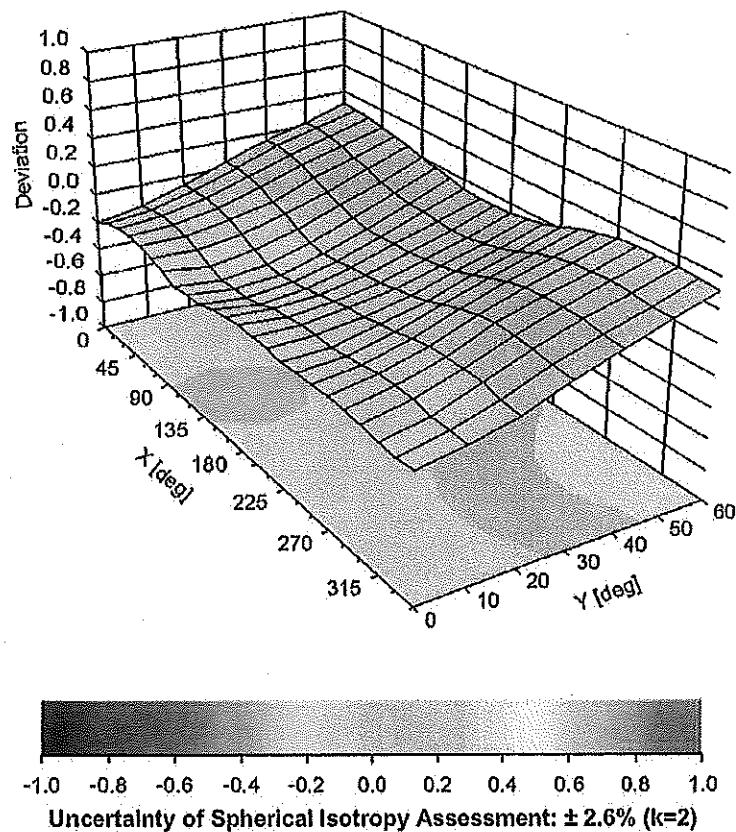


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: ± 0.6% (k=2)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ , 9), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3331**Other Probe Parameters**

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-108.5
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

Calibration Laboratory of
Schmid & Partner
Engineering AG
 Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland



S Schweizerischer Kalibrierdienst
C Service suisse d'étalonnage
S Servizio svizzero di taratura
 Swiss Calibration Service

Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)
 The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Client **PC Test**

Certificate No: **ES3-3333_Oct14**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	ES3DV3 - SN:3333
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v6 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes <i>CC 10/31/14</i>
Calibration date:	October 24, 2014
<p>This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.</p> <p>All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.</p> <p>Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)</p>	

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter E4419B	GB41293874	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Power sensor E4412A	MY41498087	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01911)	Apr-15
Reference 3 dB Attenuator	SN: S5054 (3c)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01915)	Apr-15
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: S5277 (20x)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01919)	Apr-15
Reference 30 dB Attenuator	SN: S5129 (30b)	03-Apr-14 (No. 217-01920)	Apr-15
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-13 (No. ES3-3013_Dec13)	Dec-14
DAE4	SN: 680	13-Dec-13 (No. DAE4-660_Dec13)	Dec-14
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
RF generator HP 8648C	US3642U01700	4-Aug-99 (in house check Apr-13)	In house check: Apr-16
Network Analyzer HP 8753E	US37390585	18-Oct-01 (in house check Oct-14)	In house check: Oct-15

Calibrated by:	Name Leif Klysner	Function Laboratory Technician	Signature
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	
Issued: October 24, 2014			
This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.			



Accredited by the Swiss Accreditation Service (SAS)

The Swiss Accreditation Service is one of the signatories to the EA
 Multilateral Agreement for the recognition of calibration certificates

Accreditation No.: **SCS 108**

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
NORMx,y,z	sensitivity in free space
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
DCP	diode compression point
CF	crest factor (1/duty_cycle) of the RF signal
A, B, C, D	modulation dependent linearization parameters
Polarization φ	φ rotation around probe axis
Polarization θ	θ rotation around an axis that is in the plane normal to probe axis (at measurement center), i.e., $\theta = 0$ is normal to probe axis
Connector Angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

- a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
- b) IEC 62209-1, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)", February 2005

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- **NORMx,y,z:** Assessed for E-field polarization $\theta = 0$ ($f \leq 900$ MHz in TEM-cell; $f > 1800$ MHz: R22 waveguide). NORMx,y,z are only intermediate values, i.e., the uncertainties of NORMx,y,z does not affect the E²-field uncertainty inside TSL (see below ConvF).
- **NORM(f)x,y,z = NORMx,y,z * frequency_response** (see Frequency Response Chart). This linearization is implemented in DASY4 software versions later than 4.2. The uncertainty of the frequency response is included in the stated uncertainty of ConvF.
- **DCPx,y,z:** DCP are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep with CW signal (no uncertainty required). DCP does not depend on frequency nor media.
- **PAR:** PAR is the Peak to Average Ratio that is not calibrated but determined based on the signal characteristics
- **Ax,y,z; Bx,y,z; Cx,y,z; Dx,y,z; VRx,y,z; A, B, C, D:** are numerical linearization parameters assessed based on the data of power sweep for specific modulation signal. The parameters do not depend on frequency nor media. VR is the maximum calibration range expressed in RMS voltage across the diode.
- **ConvF and Boundary Effect Parameters:** Assessed in flat phantom using E-field (or Temperature Transfer Standard for $f \leq 800$ MHz) and inside waveguide using analytical field distributions based on power measurements for $f > 800$ MHz. The same setups are used for assessment of the parameters applied for boundary compensation (alpha, depth) of which typical uncertainty values are given. These parameters are used in DASY4 software to improve probe accuracy close to the boundary. The sensitivity in TSL corresponds to $NORMx,y,z * ConvF$ whereby the uncertainty corresponds to that given for ConvF. A frequency dependent ConvF is used in DASY version 4.4 and higher which allows extending the validity from ± 50 MHz to ± 100 MHz.
- **Spherical Isotropy (3D deviation from isotropy):** in a field of low gradients realized using a flat phantom exposed by a patch antenna.
- **Sensor Offset:** The sensor offset corresponds to the offset of virtual measurement center from the probe tip (on probe axis). No tolerance required.
- **Connector Angle:** The angle is assessed using the information gained by determining the NORMx (no uncertainty required).

Probe ES3DV3

SN:3333

Manufactured: January 24, 2012
Calibrated: October 24, 2014

Calibrated for DASY/EASY Systems
(Note: non-compatible with DASY2 system!)

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Basic Calibration Parameters

	Sensor X	Sensor Y	Sensor Z	Unc (k=2)
Norm ($\mu\text{V}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$) ^A	1.08	0.90	0.88	$\pm 10.1 \%$
DCP (mV) ^B	102.7	107.7	106.3	

Modulation Calibration Parameters

UID	Communication System Name	X	A dB	B dB/ μV	C	D dB	VR mV	Unc ^E (k=2)
0	CW	X	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.00	190.7	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	0.0	0.0	1.0		183.3	
		Z	0.0	0.0	1.0		197.9	
10010-CAA	SAR Validation (Square, 100ms, 10ms)	X	3.17	61.7	12.2	10.00	42.4	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	3.16	63.7	12.4		38.0	
		Z	1.84	59.2	10.5		39.9	
10011-CAB	UMTS-FDD (WCDMA)	X	3.22	65.9	17.6	2.91	128.5	$\pm 0.5 \%$
		Y	3.60	69.3	19.8		146.7	
		Z	3.51	68.1	18.8		133.7	
10012-CAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps)	X	3.14	68.6	18.2	1.87	132.6	$\pm 0.7 \%$
		Y	3.64	73.3	21.1		127.5	
		Z	3.50	71.4	19.6		136.4	
10013-CAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS-OFDM, 6 Mbps)	X	11.56	70.8	23.0	9.46	135.8	$\pm 3.5 \%$
		Y	10.93	70.2	23.0		122.3	
		Z	10.93	70.0	22.6		132.8	
10021-DAB	GSM-FDD (TDMA, GMSK)	X	24.60	96.9	27.6	9.39	147.6	$\pm 1.9 \%$
		Y	19.44	94.3	26.1		148.6	
		Z	9.58	82.7	21.9		138.2	
10023-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0)	X	20.09	93.0	26.4	9.57	141.7	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	24.86	99.0	27.9		143.5	
		Z	11.74	86.4	23.4		134.4	
10024-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1)	X	23.76	91.2	23.1	6.56	147.8	$\pm 2.6 \%$
		Y	37.10	99.8	25.3		149.9	
		Z	16.01	88.1	21.6		128.0	
10027-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2)	X	36.24	94.5	22.6	4.80	128.6	$\pm 2.5 \%$
		Y	47.57	99.9	23.7		133.5	
		Z	44.37	99.7	23.6		140.1	
10028-DAB	GPRS-FDD (TDMA, GMSK, TN 0-1-2-3)	X	65.86	99.7	22.7	3.55	133.1	$\pm 2.7 \%$
		Y	55.92	100.0	22.6		142.0	
		Z	59.41	100.0	22.2		125.1	
10032-CAA	IEEE 802.15.1 Bluetooth (GFSK, DH5)	X	85.87	100.0	20.1	1.16	138.3	$\pm 2.2 \%$
		Y	14.41	99.2	23.3		130.5	
		Z	85.82	99.8	19.3		135.9	
10100-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.49	67.4	19.4	5.67	144.6	$\pm 1.7 \%$
		Y	6.49	68.0	20.1		139.9	
		Z	6.54	67.9	19.7		147.3	

10103-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.81	74.7	24.9	9.29	122.0	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	10.50	75.9	26.1		131.6	
		Z	9.76	73.5	24.5		138.6	
10108-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.43	67.2	19.4	5.80	143.3	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	6.37	67.7	20.0		138.0	
		Z	6.43	67.5	19.7		146.7	
10117-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 13.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	10.19	68.6	20.9	8.07	136.2	$\pm 2.5\%$
		Y	10.15	68.9	21.4		128.3	
		Z	10.12	68.7	21.0		137.9	
10151-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.48	77.0	26.1	9.28	147.5	$\pm 3.3\%$
		Y	9.81	74.9	25.8		125.7	
		Z	9.22	72.8	24.3		133.2	
10154-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.10	66.5	19.1	5.75	140.0	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	6.04	67.1	19.8		134.8	
		Z	6.12	67.1	19.5		143.2	
10160-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.57	67.2	19.4	5.82	146.3	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	6.47	67.6	20.0		139.6	
		Z	6.66	67.6	19.7		148.5	
10169-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.16	66.7	19.4	5.73	145.8	$\pm 1.4\%$
		Y	5.02	67.5	20.2		137.6	
		Z	5.07	67.2	19.7		147.1	
10172-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.07	79.2	27.3	9.21	136.5	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	9.70	81.5	29.3		142.5	
		Z	7.63	74.3	25.3		125.0	
10175-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.13	66.6	19.3	5.72	145.9	$\pm 1.4\%$
		Y	5.01	67.4	20.1		137.5	
		Z	5.04	67.1	19.7		146.3	
10181-CAB	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	5.14	66.6	19.3	5.72	145.7	$\pm 1.4\%$
		Y	5.03	67.5	20.3		137.4	
		Z	5.06	67.2	19.7		146.6	
10196-CAA	IEEE 802.11n (HT Mixed, 6.5 Mbps, BPSK)	X	9.88	68.3	20.8	8.10	130.9	$\pm 2.5\%$
		Y	10.13	69.6	21.8		149.0	
		Z	9.77	68.4	20.9		131.6	
10225-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSPA+)	X	6.98	66.5	19.0	5.97	132.9	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	7.14	67.8	20.0		149.7	
		Z	7.02	67.2	19.4		134.3	
10237-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 1 RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.13	79.4	27.4	9.21	137.5	$\pm 3.0\%$
		Y	9.73	81.6	29.3		143.3	
		Z	7.59	74.1	25.1		125.6	
10262-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	10.80	76.4	25.9	9.24	140.0	$\pm 3.3\%$
		Y	10.19	77.2	27.1		147.2	
		Z	8.55	71.8	23.9		124.9	
10267-CAB	LTE-TDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 10 MHz, QPSK)	X	11.59	77.3	26.3	9.30	148.4	$\pm 3.5\%$
		Y	9.87	75.1	25.9		126.0	
		Z	9.21	72.7	24.2		133.6	

10275-CAB	UMTS-FDD (HSUPA, Subtest 5, 3GPP Rel8.4)	X	4.40	66.1	18.1	3.96	134.1	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	4.48	67.4	19.2		129.7	
		Z	4.54	67.2	18.7		137.4	
10291-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO55, Full Rate	X	3.59	65.7	17.7	3.46	127.5	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	3.85	68.4	19.7		143.4	
		Z	3.78	67.6	18.8		129.7	
10292-AAB	CDMA2000, RC3, SO32, Full Rate	X	3.56	65.9	17.8	3.39	127.9	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	3.81	68.6	19.8		144.2	
		Z	3.71	67.5	18.8		130.7	
10297-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 50% RB, 20 MHz, QPSK)	X	6.44	67.1	19.4	5.81	143.0	$\pm 1.7\%$
		Y	6.37	67.6	20.0		137.9	
		Z	6.43	67.5	19.7		146.5	
10311-AAA	LTE-FDD (SC-FDMA, 100% RB, 15 MHz, QPSK)	X	7.02	67.8	19.8	6.06	148.7	$\pm 1.9\%$
		Y	6.96	68.2	20.4		143.6	
		Z	6.72	67.1	19.5		126.9	
10403-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. 0)	X	4.73	67.0	17.9	3.76	140.2	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	4.96	69.4	19.5		130.7	
		Z	5.05	69.3	19.1		140.9	
10404-AAB	CDMA2000 (1xEV-DO, Rev. A)	X	4.70	67.2	18.1	3.77	138.1	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	4.85	69.5	19.6		129.6	
		Z	5.14	70.1	19.5		139.3	
10415-AAA	IEEE 802.11b WiFi 2.4 GHz (DSSS, 1 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	2.47	66.1	17.1	1.54	133.2	$\pm 0.7\%$
		Y	3.15	72.2	20.9		127.9	
		Z	3.32	72.0	20.1		137.2	
10416-AAA	IEEE 802.11g WiFi 2.4 GHz (ERP-OFDM, 6 Mbps, 99pc duty cycle)	X	9.99	68.4	21.0	8.23	131.6	$\pm 2.5\%$
		Y	9.84	68.6	21.4		123.3	
		Z	9.89	68.6	21.1		133.4	

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k=2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

A The uncertainties of NormX,Y,Z do not affect the E^2 -field uncertainty inside TSL (see Pages 7 and 8).

B Numerical linearization parameter: uncertainty not required.

C Uncertainty is determined using the max. deviation from linear response applying rectangular distribution and is expressed for the square of the field value.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Calibration Parameter Determined in Head Tissue Simulating Media

f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^f	Conductivity (S/m) ^f	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^g (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	41.9	0.89	6.55	6.55	6.55	0.34	1.74	± 12.0 %
835	41.5	0.90	6.33	6.33	6.33	0.44	1.48	± 12.0 %
1750	40.1	1.37	5.26	5.26	5.26	0.73	1.21	± 12.0 %
1900	40.0	1.40	5.11	5.11	5.11	0.66	1.32	± 12.0 %
2450	39.2	1.80	4.53	4.53	4.53	0.62	1.40	± 12.0 %
2600	39.0	1.96	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.68	1.38	± 12.0 %

^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz of ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^f At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^g Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Calibration Parameter Determined In Body Tissue Simulating Media

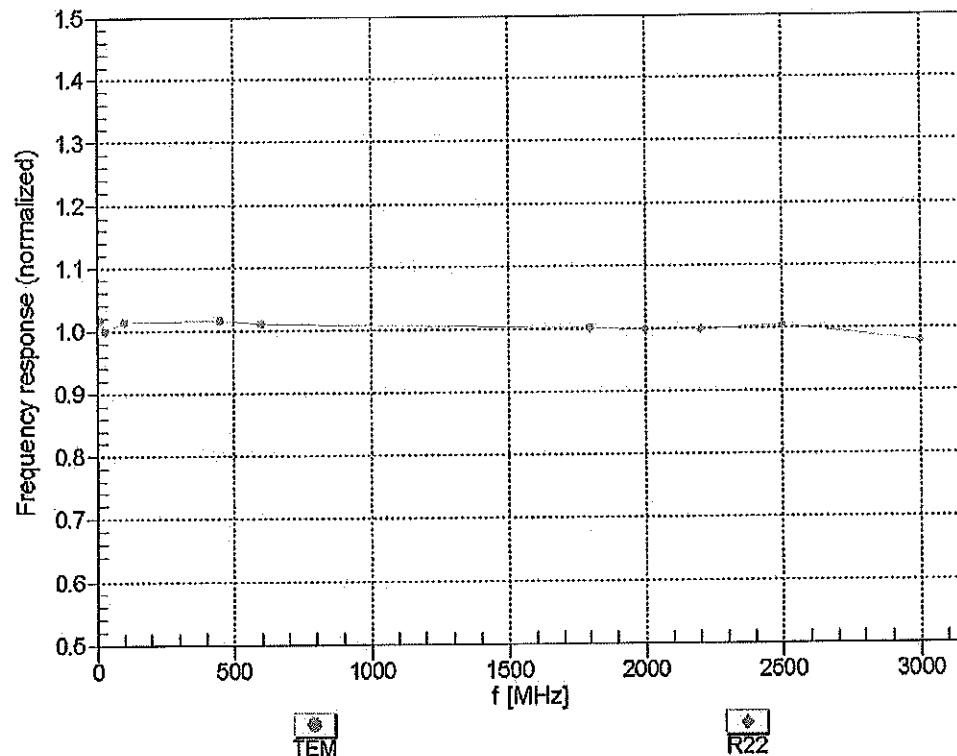
f (MHz) ^c	Relative Permittivity ^F	Conductivity (S/m) ^F	ConvF X	ConvF Y	ConvF Z	Alpha ^g	Depth ^e (mm)	Unct. (k=2)
750	55.5	0.96	6.14	6.14	6.14	0.35	1.76	± 12.0 %
835	55.2	0.97	6.12	6.12	6.12	0.57	1.37	± 12.0 %
1750	53.4	1.49	4.89	4.89	4.89	0.80	1.24	± 12.0 %
1900	53.3	1.52	4.67	4.67	4.67	0.75	1.29	± 12.0 %
2450	52.7	1.95	4.26	4.26	4.26	0.80	1.01	± 12.0 %
2600	52.5	2.16	4.13	4.13	4.13	0.80	0.99	± 12.0 %

^c Frequency validity above 300 MHz or ± 100 MHz only applies for DASY v4.4 and higher (see Page 2), else it is restricted to ± 50 MHz. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty at calibration frequency and the uncertainty for the indicated frequency band. Frequency validity below 300 MHz is ± 10, 25, 40, 50 and 70 MHz for ConvF assessments at 30, 64, 128, 150 and 220 MHz respectively. Above 5 GHz frequency validity can be extended to ± 110 MHz.

^F At frequencies below 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) can be relaxed to ± 10% if liquid compensation formula is applied to measured SAR values. At frequencies above 3 GHz, the validity of tissue parameters (ϵ and σ) is restricted to ± 5%. The uncertainty is the RSS of the ConvF uncertainty for indicated target tissue parameters.

^g Alpha/Depth are determined during calibration. SPEAG warrants that the remaining deviation due to the boundary effect after compensation is always less than ± 1% for frequencies below 3 GHz and below ± 2% for frequencies between 3-6 GHz at any distance larger than half the probe tip diameter from the boundary.

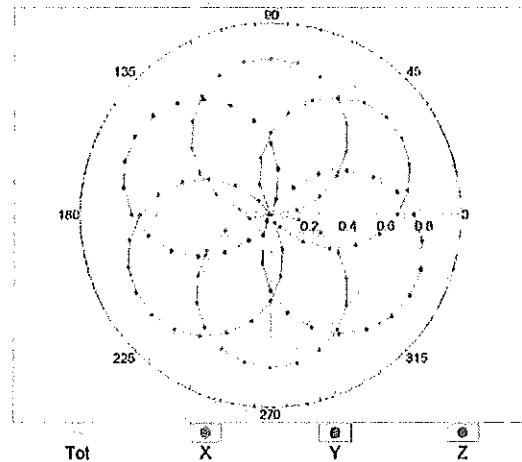
Frequency Response of E-Field (TEM-Cell:ifi110 EXX, Waveguide: R22)



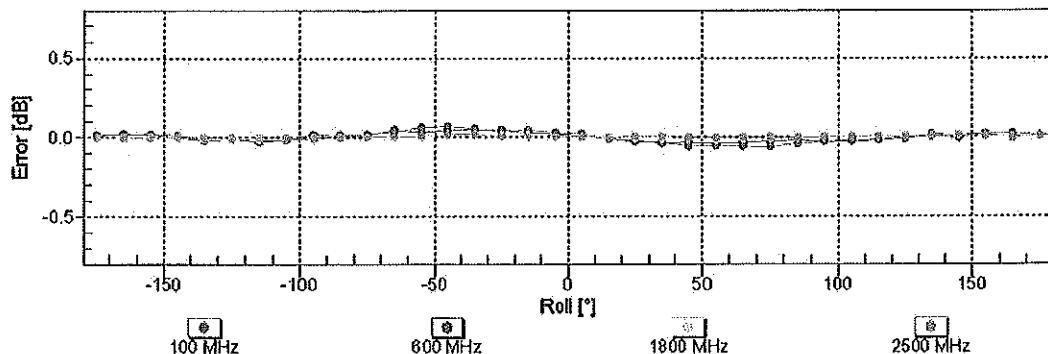
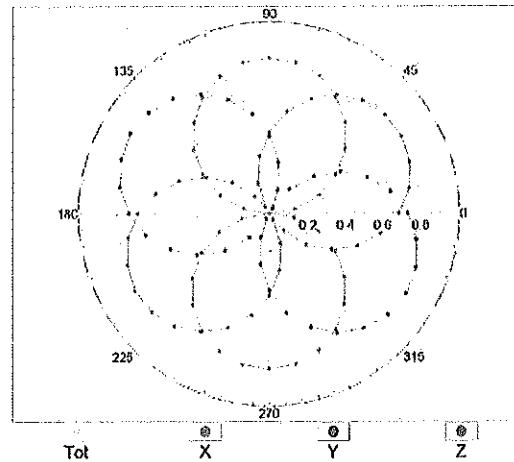
Uncertainty of Frequency Response of E-field: $\pm 6.3\% \text{ (k=2)}$

Receiving Pattern (ϕ), $\theta = 0^\circ$

f=600 MHz, TEM

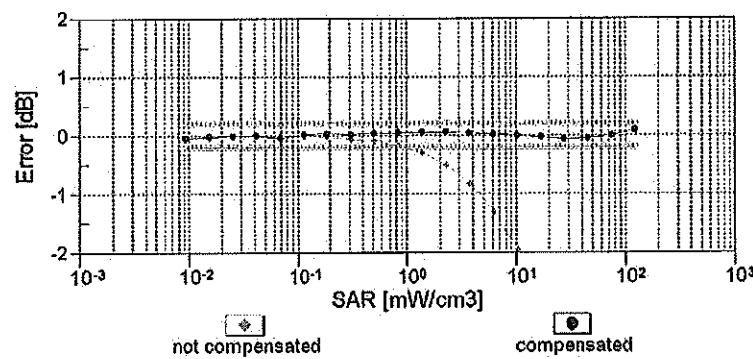
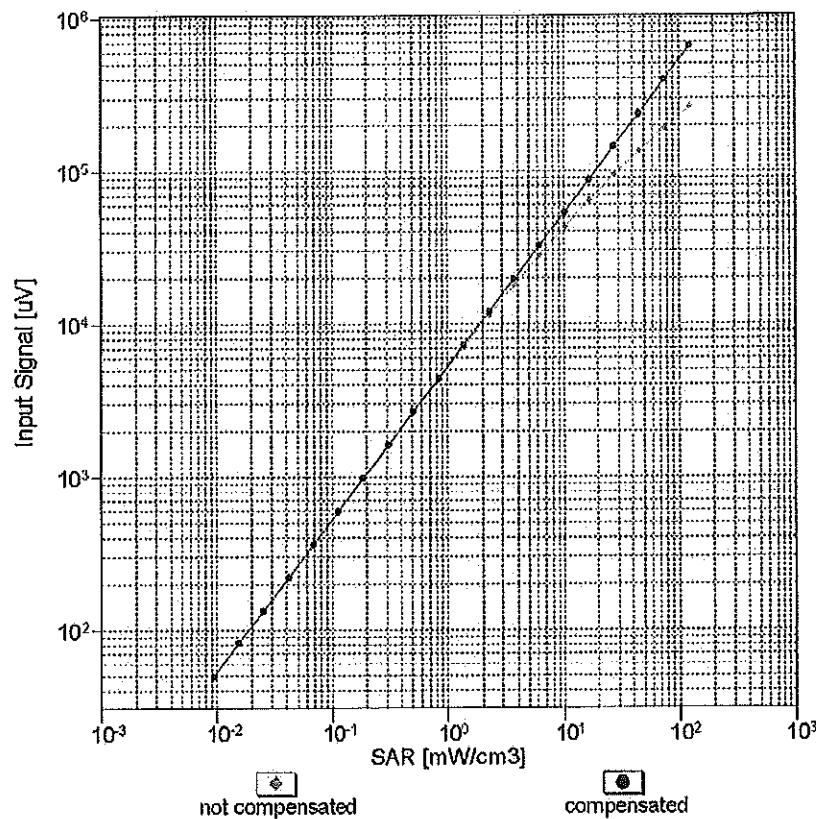


f=1800 MHz, R22



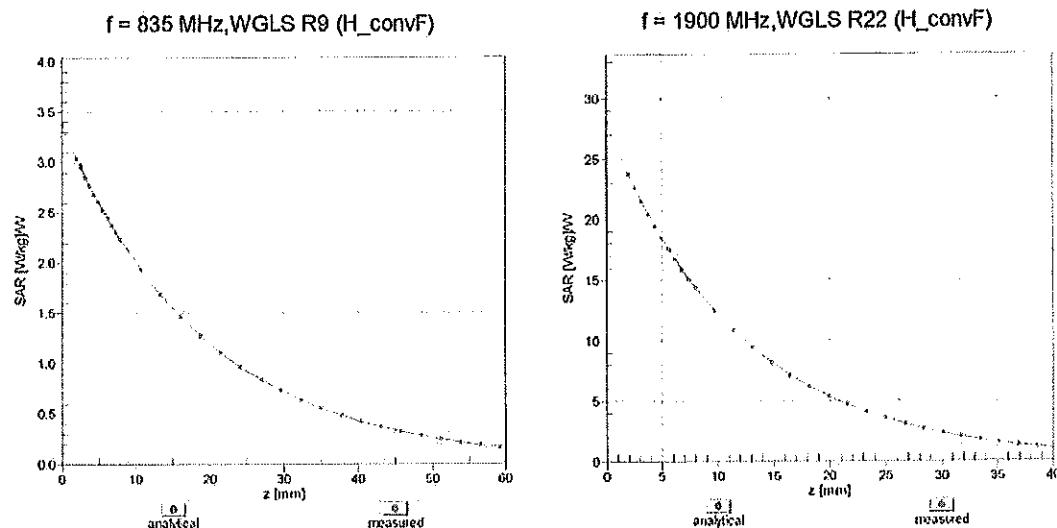
Uncertainty of Axial Isotropy Assessment: $\pm 0.5\%$ ($k=2$)

Dynamic Range f(SAR_{head})
(TEM cell , f_{eval}= 1900 MHz)

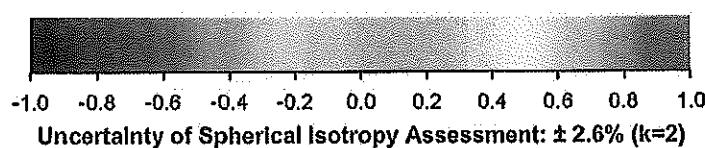
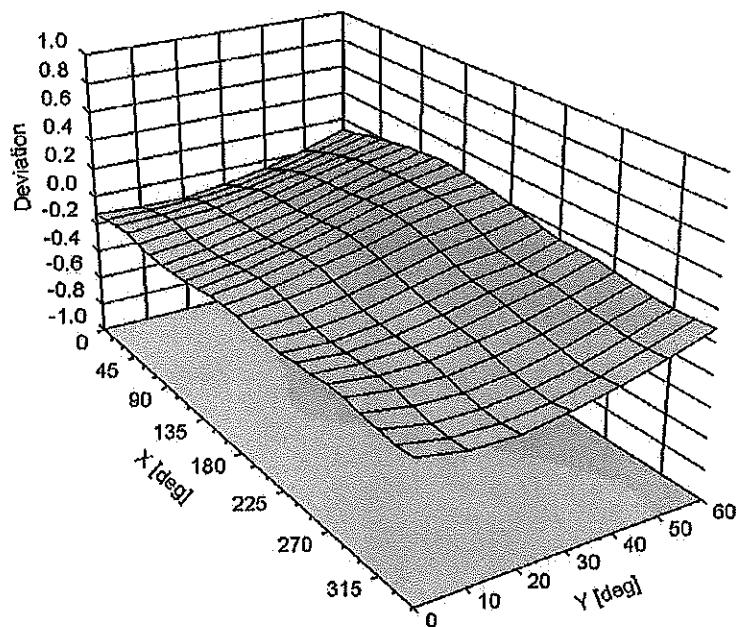


Uncertainty of Linearity Assessment: $\pm 0.6\%$ ($k=2$)

Conversion Factor Assessment



Deviation from Isotropy in Liquid Error (ϕ, θ), $f = 900 \text{ MHz}$



DASY/EASY - Parameters of Probe: ES3DV3 - SN:3333

Other Probe Parameters

Sensor Arrangement	Triangular
Connector Angle (°)	-34.9
Mechanical Surface Detection Mode	enabled
Optical Surface Detection Mode	disabled
Probe Overall Length	337 mm
Probe Body Diameter	10 mm
Tip Length	10 mm
Tip Diameter	4 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor X Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Y Calibration Point	2 mm
Probe Tip to Sensor Z Calibration Point	2 mm
Recommended Measurement Distance from Surface	3 mm

APPENDIX D:SAR TISSUE SPECIFICATIONS

Measurement Procedure for Tissue verification:

- 1) The network analyzer and probe system was configured and calibrated.
- 2) The probe was immersed in the tissue. The tissue was placed in a nonmetallic container. Trapped air bubbles beneath the flange were minimized by placing the probe at a slight angle.
- 3) The complex admittance with respect to the probe aperture was measured
- 4) The complex relative permittivity ϵ can be calculated from the below equation (Pournaropoulos and Misra):

$$Y = \frac{j2\omega\epsilon_r\epsilon_0}{[\ln(b/a)]^2} \int_a^b \int_a^b \int_0^\pi \cos\phi' \frac{\exp[-j\omega r(\mu_0\epsilon_r\epsilon_0)^{1/2}]}{r} d\phi' d\rho' d\rho$$

where Y is the admittance of the probe in contact with the sample, the primed and unprimed coordinates refer to source and observation points, respectively, $r^2 = \rho^2 + \rho'^2 - 2\rho\rho' \cos\phi'$, ω is the angular frequency, and $j = \sqrt{-1}$.

Table D-I
Composition of the Tissue Equivalent Matter

Frequency (MHz)	835	1900
Tissue	Body	Body
Ingredients (% by weight)		
Bactericide	0.1	
DGBE		29.44
HEC	1	
NaCl	0.94	0.39
Sucrose	44.9	
Water	53.06	70.17

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APPENDIX E: SAR SYSTEM VALIDATION

Per FCC KDB 865664 D02v01, SAR system validation status should be documented to confirm measurement accuracy. The SAR systems (including SAR probes, system components and software versions) used for this device were validated against its performance specifications prior to the SAR measurements. Reference dipoles were used with the required tissue- equivalent media for system validation, according to the procedures outlined in FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01 and IEEE 1528-2013. Since SAR probe calibrations are frequency dependent, each probe calibration point was validated at a frequency within the valid frequency range of the probe calibration point, using the system that normally operates with the probe for routine SAR measurements and according to the required tissue-equivalent media.

A tabulated summary of the system validation status including the validation date(s), measurement frequencies, SAR probes and tissue dielectric parameters has been included.

Table E-I
SAR System Validation Summary

SAR SYSTEM #	FREQ. [MHz]	DATE	PROBE SN	PROBE TYPE	PROBE CAL. POINT	COND.	PERM.	CW VALIDATION			MOD. VALIDATION		
						(σ)	(ε _r)	SENSI- TIVITY	PROBE LINEARITY	PROBE ISOTROPY	MOD. TYPE	DUTY FACTOR	PAR
C	835	11/11/2014	3333	ES3DV3	835 Body	0.948	53.05	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A
A	1900	1/12/2015	3331	ES3DV3	1900 Body	1.541	53.47	PASS	PASS	PASS	GMSK	PASS	N/A

NOTE: While the probes have been calibrated for both CW and modulated signals, all measurements were performed using communication systems calibrated for CW signals only. Modulations in the table above represent test configurations for which the measurement system has been validated per FCC KDB Publication 865664 D01v01 for scenarios when CW probe calibrations are used with other signal types. SAR systems were validated for modulated signals with a periodic duty cycle, such as GMSK, or with a high peak to average ratio (>5 dB), such as OFDM according to KDB 865664.

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